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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

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THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the county, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

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THE SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

T. BUCHANAN READ.

Look in to-night beside that tranquil fire,
There sits the mother, there the aged sire—
Or there the wife with matron accents mild,
Teaching a patriot prayer unto her child,—
A prayer for him who puts his all at stake—
His all, (save honor,) for his country's sake.
There sits the maid with eyes of dreamful light,
Watching her warrior-lover in the fight,
Beholds him with a swelling heart of pride,
With Sheridan along the valley ride,
Or with his eastward banner sees him swoop
Through Georgian fields with Sherman's eagle troop;
Perchance his lot is on the ocean cast,
Where Farragut stands steadfast as his mast;
Perchance with Winslow, poured the shot and shell,
Fr[illegible]m guns which rang the British pirate's knell;
Or at S[illegible]ne River stemmed the leaden shower,
Where noble "Rosey" saved the desperate hour;
Or with that glori[illegible]us chief, to whom was given
Two eight to scale abov[illegible] the clouds of heaven,
And bear the starry-rainbow [illegible] flag on high,
Back to its native region in the sky;
Behold our General, on the rocky height,
A stately statue in a dome of light—
With all the rebel army put to rout,
Our fighting Hooker takes a long Lookout?
While through his army, shouts on shouts increase,
Hailing this true commissioner of peace.

Our Soldiers' Families? Some are veiled in gloom,
The mourner's crape pervades the solemn room;
There, though the tears in sorrowing eyes may start,
There is no murmur in a patriot heart—
Though sad the lot the recompense is plain—
They hear the falling of the bondman's chain;
And hear the song of Freedom from the South,
While shouts of "Union" pass from mouth to mouth.
In glory's cause the warrior died content
With human liberty for his monument!

The Sanctity of the Sabbath.

Quite an animated discussion took place recently, in the Senate of this State upon the subject of the Sanctity of the Sabbath. There being a certain resolution under consideration, Mr. Clymer, of Berks county, moved an amendment to it, the substance of which was, that Passenger Railway Companies in the City of Philadelphia shall be compelled to run their cars, "upon the first day of the week, usually called Sunday, between the hours of 6 A. M., and 8 P. M." The noble stand taken by Senator Hall from this District against this measure, or amendment, is greatly to his credit.

After the mover had supported his amendment in a speech of some length, Mr. Hall replied as follows:

Mr. HALL. I am surprised at the remarks of my friend, the Senator from Berks. If his idea is to catch a popular vote at the expense of religion and the sacred character of that holy day called Sunday, the Senator is entitled to all he may gain by it. I am opposed to everything of the kind—nay, further, I would vote for a bill to prevent any railroad company from running their cars on Sunday unless necessary to carry the mails. Let me remind the Senator that it would not be profitable even in a pecuniary point of view. The whole history of the past shows that the railroad companies make no money by such a course. It is, moreover, clear violation of the plain statute, and which has been in force as far back as seventy years. It is contrary to the better principle of men as that principle has existed in all time gone by. It is contrary to law and to right. It may be that rich people ride in carriages and violate the Sabbath day; but because such is the fact we would not be justified in permitting or compelling these companies to run their cars on Sunday. I can never vote for a proposition of that kind, and if every man in the Senate would rise here today and call upon me so to vote, as a philanthropist, I would say, no, sir; all questions of this kind must give way before the greater questions of my duty to observe the holy Sabbathday.

Mr. Speaker, I would just say here, in regard to the propositions of my very worthy friend, the Senator from Erie, (Mr. Lowry,) that whilst I agree with him to a certain extent, I will not vote for the proposition he has submitted; because I believe that under the law of the land as it now exists, colored people cannot be expelled from the railroad cars. I do not agree to put statute upon statute and law upon law for the purpose of ruling and declaring merely the same thing. I will not vote against his proposition, because that vote might be misrepresented. On the main question therefore, I shall not vote at all. I have taken occasion to say thus much in order that I may not be considered as on the "dodging list," for I never dodge any question. On the proposition submitted by the Senator from Berks, (Mr. Clymer,) I shall vote "no," because I believe it to be an attempt to violate the sanctity of the Sabbath day.

To these remarks Messrs. Clymer, Donovan and others replied in favor of the amendment. Mr. Hall then spoke against it in the following spirited manner.

Mr. Hall. I feel deeply interested in this subject, because I regard it as one of the greatest importance to the Christian world, and of more importance, in the judgment of the people of Pennsylvania, than any subject that has or will be brought before the Senate. The Senator appeals to me, a week, mortal man, a man who knows that his short comings are great, a man that does not do his whole duty toward God and man—the Senator appeals to me, and asks me whether I have never violated the holy Christian Sabbath. I answer him yes. Is he stainless in this respect? But, sir, because I have and because he has, is that a reason why this deliberate body is to place on its journals, so far as we can make it, a law that compels others to do wrong? I cannot so agree, sir. More than seventy years ago the Legislature of Pennsylvania unanimously passed a law, which has remained upon our statute book from that day to this, and which is in direct conflict with the principles asserted by the Senator from Berks to be proper.

"If any person shall do or perform any worldly employment or business whatsoever on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, works of necessity and charity only excepted, shall use or practice any unlawful game, hunting, shooting, sport or diversion whatsoever on the same day, and be convicted thereof, every such person so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay four dollars to be levied by distress, or in case he or she shall refuse or neglect to pay the said sum, or goods and chattels cannot be found, whereof to levy the same by distress, he or she shall suffer six days of imprisonment in the house of correction of the proper county."

That act was passed on the 22d of April, 1794; and in accordance with the principle there enunciated, on the 11th of April, 1845, the Legislature unanimously passed another law, which reads as follows:

"No part of an act of Assembly heretofore passed, shall be construed to require any canal or railroad company to attend their works on the Sabbath day, for the purpose of expediting or aiding the passage of any boat, craft or vehicle along the same; any clause or clauses in their respective charters imposing a penalty for not aiding boats, crafts or vehicles to pass within a certain time, to the contrary notwithstanding."

Seventy years ago it was thought best to protect the sanctity of the Sabbath, by throwing around it the shield of State law, which, if it did not compel its observance, at least prevented its open desecration by people seeking to accumulate gain.

Notwithstanding these Laws, the Senator from Berks comes here and proposes to repeal them and compel passenger railway corporations to run their cars on the Sabbath—for what? Why, sir, that the lager beer halls and places of public amusement in the outskirts of our large cities may be benefitted and money put into the pockets of the proprietors of those places of resort. Startling proposition in the year 1865! The Senator says that people in cities use private carriages on Sunday for the purpose of attending church. I grant that it is so in city and country both, but they do not do it to make money. They do not either ride or walk to enrich themselves and pursue their wordly employment. But it is not necessary for these people who wish to enjoy "sunshine" that the cars should run. Sir, the proposition is monstrous, the very double distilled quintescence of infidelity. And if the Democratic party desire to array themselves against Christianity, as lately they arrayed themselves against freedom, let them do it, and the people of the world will be called on to judge of their acts. This has nothing to do with the main proposition of the Senator from Erie. I do not intend to vote for that, for the reason I have already given, that I think it is the law now. But whether passenger railway companies have or not the right to exclude colored people from their cars, when you come to tell me that they shall carry people of any color on the first day of the week, I tell you, sir, and I tell the Senator from Berks, never by my vote. If the Senator can gain any honors or notoriety by this wholesale attempt to overturn the Sabbath day, let him wear the one or enjoy the other.

I point him to the statute of 1794, to the series of statutes from that day to this; and I tell him, sir, that the judgment of the very people for whom he appeals as wanting the "sunshine"—that their judgment, when they come to reflect that there is a God, and that that God has declared that one day of the week belongs to him, and that that day shall not be violated—I say to the Senator from Berks, that even those unthinking people will agree that he is wrong. This is not the way to encourage the diffusion of happiness or to get the blessings of "pure air and sunshine." This is darkness, gloom, impenetrable gloom—a gloom that will settle forever and ever on any one who undertakes to violate holy time.

I trust, sir, the proposition will be withdrawn. Remember we live in the nineteenth century. The Senator from Berks says that he has as great a desire to see this day observed properly as any one in the Senate. I trust so sir. Let him now show it. Sinful creature as I am, I never can agree to make it the law of the land in Pennsylvania, that the Sabbath day shall be obliterated, and that men shall receive a premium for violating it. A decent regard alone for the opinions of others should prevent this. Society and the ordinary ties of social intercourse among rational people forbid it. The law of men is set against it, and the law of God commands you to "remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy."

The amendment was lost by the following significant vote:

On the amendment of Mr. Clymer,

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Lowry and Mr. Clymer, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Clymer, Donovan, James, Latta, McSherry, Randall and Stark—7.

NAYS—Messrs. Bigham, Bucher, Champneys, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Haines, Hall, Hoge, Hopkins, Householder, Lowry, McCandless, Nichols, Ridgway, Royer, St. Clair, Wallace, Walls, Wilson, Worthington and Turrell, Speaker—22.

So the amendment was not agreed to.

American Affairs in Ireland.

[A friend sends us the following from a late number of the Hamilton (Ireland) Advertiser:]

MR. BAXTER, M.P., AT BLAIRGOWRIE.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

Mr. Baxter, M.P. for the Montrose burghs, has been addressing the good folks of Blairgowrie in the same hall in which Earl Russell's famous "Rest-and-be-thankful" speech was delivered last year. Mr Baxter's theme was the American War, and his treatment of it deserves attention, both on account of the ability of the speaker, and the personal experience he has acquired of American affairs during two visits paid to the transatlantic republic. Mr. Baxter endorses the opinion uttered by Earl Russell in the same hall, that the majority of the people in this country are in favor of the North, but admits that the landed aristocracy and the grandees of commerce are on the side of the South. The latter fact he attributes to a feeling of jealousy entertained by them toward the United States, and a wish to see their former arrogance punished and their pride lowered. It is commonly asserted that any of the States of the Federal Union had a right to secede, if it thought proper. Mr Baxter says that they who use this argument could never have read the historical documents, and the constitution, one of whose sections, as amended in 1789, is as follows:—"No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, grant letters of marque or reprisal, coin money, omit bills of credit," &c.; and he quotes the opinion of Mansfield on this clause, who says, in his Political Manual—"It divested the separate States of national sovereignty." This being the case, the revolt of the Southern States was not an act of secession, but of rebellion. It is not, however, on account of rebellion that Mr Baxter condemns the Southern States, for he cannot forget that many rebellions have been not only criminal, but laudrble. He mentioned the case of the Netherlanders, who rebelled against Spanish bigotry and rapacity, the Swiss who threw off the tyrannous yoke of Austria, the North American colonies that revolted against Britain when she refused to redress their grievances, and the late successful rebellion of Naples. Many other instances of laudable and successful rebellions will occur to our readers, such as the rebellion of the Belgians against the government of Holland in 1830, the rebellions of the South American States against Spain, and the rebellion of the Greeks against the Turks. There have been also successful rebellions which were not blameworthy, except in so far as they were made without a good chance of success. We would not blame the Poles for rebelling, if they could succeed in throwing off the yoke of Russia; nor would we pass a severe judgment on the Algerians for rising against the French, if they should be successful. But to return to Mr Baxter, he says that "the South had a right, not to secede, but to rebel." The South committed a moral wrong, not by rebelling, but by rebelling without a just cause. The Southern people had nothing to complain of, for nobody oppressed them. So far from the North abusing the constitution to the disadvantage of the South, it was the South that had been mistress of the situation, and had governed the North, and the latter had often been blamed by English philanthropists for submitting to the dictation of Southern planters. We had blamed the American people for their pro-slavery tendencies, and yet, when the anti-slavery party became strong enough to make a stand against the course of legislation that favoured the spread of the evils we refused them our sympathy. Since the slaveowners, by their rebellion, have opened a door for such an amendment of the constitution as would strike at the root of slavery, the line of demarcation between the two parties has become more distinct, and we have no excuse for now refusing to recognise the difference between them. Mr Baxter mentioned the various measures that had been taken by the South for the protection and extension of slavery, and asked. "Is it possible still to say that these men are fighting for independence, nobly battling against oppression, fit successors of Wallace, and William of Orange, and Geo. Washington? Why, the bare idea is an insult to patriotism. They are fighting, not to free themselves of shackles, but to rivit the shackles of the black man; and it is not likely that He who 'hath made of one blood all nations of men who dwell on the face of the earth' will permit the names of Jefferson Davis, John B. Floyd, Isaac Toucey, and Howell Cobb to be enrolled among the glorious few of whom the poet has said—

'In distant ages, sire to son
Shall tell your tale of freedom won.'

Mr Baxter has no sympathy for men who, after having sworn fidelity to the United States, and taking pay as Cabinet Ministers, plotted the destruction of the Government whose servants they were. When men are oppressed they have a right to throw off the yoke, but retribution will overtake [illegible] without a grievance are guilty of treason. In form as well as in fact, the struggle is one between freedom and slavery, and, as Sir Charles Lyell lately said, it is a contest between an inferior and a superior civilization. Mr Baxter knows that there are many good men and women in the South, but thinks that the social system which they have fostered, and now seeking to perpetuate by force of arms, is worse than war. The alternative is a dire one, but better a sharp decisive end to the contest than the continuation of a social fabric that would debase, and brutalize, and drive to atheism generations yet unborn. The success of the Southern revolt would be a blow to free constitutional government; for our own liberties rest on the fact that the minority must submit to the majority, and every attempt to bring about a revolution where there are no wrongs, and where freedom of action prevails, is an attack on law and order all over the world. When the slaveholders predominated in Congress the Republicans of the North submitted; but when the latter obtained a majority the former rebelled. The Federal Government did not go to war to emancipate the slaves, and it is questionable if any nation should go to war to put down an injustice; but if a people may not go to war to prevent their own dismemberment—if a political minority may at any time revolt, how can the machine of government be got to work. That is a problem now being solved on American soil, and doubtless the people and statesmen of the North will bring it to a satisfactory solution. The success of the South "implies the indefinite extension of slavery, the re-opening of the African slave trade, and the substitution of disorder and anarchy for free constitutional government on the continent of North America." The success of the North may involve the subjugation and re-settlement of the Southern States; but it will secure "the destruction of the plantation system, the substitution of free labor for slavery, and the entire remodelling of the whole social condition of the South." This is a very condensed summary of the opinions of Mr Baxter on the American war, and with many of them we cordially agree. We have often wished that, as he expresses it, "a sharp decisive end" might be put to the contest; but the possibility of such a consummation is still doubtful. In a country of such extent, decisive battles can scarcely be fought. Thomas may defeat Hood, but he cannot pursue him far without increasing the length of his line of communications, and running the risk of having his supplies cut off. Sherman may capture such towns as Savannah, but the garrisoning of such places will weaken the victor's army in the field; and if such forces as Hardie's fifteen thousand are allowed to escape, the active strength of the enemy will be greatly augmented. Unless the Southern armies in the field are destroyed, we see no prospect of a sharp and decisive end being put to the contest. Whatever may be the issue of the war slavery is doomed. The persevering efforts of the North are compelling the Southern leaders to think of arming the slaves, and it is said that Lee is preparing 50,000 of them for active service. Let such numbers of slaves be once trained to arms, and the freedom they are offered as the reward of service in the field be once enjoyed by them, and the hated institution will not long survive. Looking to the origin of the war, and the principles involved in it, the reasoning of Mr Baxter is good, but it is possible that events that are occurring in the course of the contest may cause an entirely different set of consequences to flow from it from what might have been expected. All, however, must wish with Mr Baxter that the contest may be sharply and decisively settled in favour of the North, rather than that the social condition of the South should be perpetuated.

Products of a Small Garden.

A correspondent in a late number of the *Country Gentleman*, who dates at California, Penna., December 1864, makes the following statement as to the product of his garden last season. By it all will see how much can be raised on a small plot of ground.

The size of the lot, being a square of 150 feet, buildings included, which I have divided into 8 lots or beds, by walks of 2 feet in width. Bed No. 1, I planted in cabbage. No. 2 to squashes and tomatoes—No. 3 to apple seedlings and watermelons, this lot being also in dwarf pears and grapevines—No. 4, planted in apple seedlings and grape cuttings—No. 5, to sweet corn and cucumbers—No. 6, potatoes, peas and onions—No. 7, parsnips, beets, onion and strawberries—No. 8 grass lots I have bordered with currants, gooseberries, peach in bud, quince seedling, peas, beans, raspberries, &c. Now for the proceeds, viz:

Squash $9, tomatoes $6, cabbage $12,	$27 00
Gooseberries $5, currants $8, cucumbers $6,	19 00
Strawberries $3, raspberries $1½ cnions $6,	10 50
Watermelons $2, parsnips $2, beets $1,	5 00
Radishes $2, beans $1 50, potatoes $2,	5 50
Sweet corn $1 50, cherries $3, turnips $4,	8 50
600 1 year grape stocks $60, apple seedlings $30,	90 00
500 peach in bud $25, hay $1,	26 00
Total,	$191 50

On the same lot, and outside along the edge of the pavement, I have planted 19 plum, 18 peach, 11 cherry, 6 quince, 5 apple, 8 pears, 25 grapevines, 3 lilac bushes, 3 snowballs, 1 snowdrop 4 evergreens, 13 varieties of roses, 1 sweet briar, beside a variety of flowering plants, such as fall roses, dahlia, floral king, chrysanthemums, lilies, tulips, pinks, verbenas, &c.

This, now, is merely an experiment of what can be done on a small piece of land, being satisfied that at least one third more can be raised on the same ground if properly arranged as to what you plant and manner of planting. How very strange it is, I have cultivated a kitchen garden all my life, (and now sixty years of age,) and the thought has never struck me until lately—How can a lot of ground be made to produce so that every foot will tell to the best advantage?

☞ *Galignani's Messenger* says that an apothecary at Nantes has just discovered by the merest accident that ammonia will put out fires. He happened to have about seventy litres of benzine in his cellar, and his boy, in going down carelessly with a light, had set fire to it. Assistance was speedily at hand, and pail after pail of water was being poured into the cellar without producing any effect, when the apothecary himself took up a pail which was standing neglected in a corner, and emptied the contents into the cellar. To his astonishment the flames were quenched as if by magic, and upon examination he found that the pail, which belonged to his labratory, had contained a quantity of liquid ammonia. The result is easily to explain on scientific principles; for ammonia, which consists of 82 parts of nitrogen and 18 of hydrogen, is easily decomposed by heat; and the nitrogen thus set free in the midst of a conflagration must infallibly put out the flames.

Highjinks on Skates.

Everywhere, in all sorts of newspapers, I had read of glorious skating fun—Central Park skating, Schuylkill and Schuylkill Park—Diamond ditto—grand fun—men on skates, boys on skates; splendid sylphides in scant skirts, steel shod, and skirring away over the ice—the—Thunder! the very reading gave me the ice fever, and in the delirium consequent upon the sudden attack, I resolved upon taking an ice cruise myself. Why not? What was to hinder? I had never navigated that sort of craft, 'tis true. But then I'd been on the water, and under the water all my life—and on ice, too, some. Hadn't I, [illegible] and chased white bears, for weeks together, on ice?

Women could skate, so the papers said, and so did everybody else, when I inquired of 'em. I could skate!—What was the reason I couldn't. The only thing that I'd ever seen a woman do that I couldn't was to hook her own dress aft, and, carrying six feet in breadth of crinoline, sail through a twenty inch doorway. Yes, *sir*, I could skate; and I was bound on an ice cruise.

There was nothing to prevent the expedition from being fitted out at once. I was lounging about the navy yard, detached from everything, all acquaintance included, waiting orders. Disgusted with bar rooms, detesting theatres, what was I to do for amusement? Why *skate*, of course! Ah, yes, the very thing. Why hadn't I thought of that before? I'd have a cruise directly, or sooner if possible. No, I must have the tools first, and started up town to find em.

I brought up in front of a big window on the *starboard* side of Chesnut street, going towards Schuylkill, where they had more different rigs of of sliding machines than you can see national flags in Gibraltar. Knowing about as much of the qualifications of the different patterns as a cow does of chronometer time, I went inside, and asked for a pair of skates.

'What kind do you prefer, sir?'

'O, I have no preference. Give me the best article you've got.'

'Yes, sir;' and the clerk passed for inspection a pair of brass clad, steel clippers, with more giggles and running riggings to em than there is to a French sloop of war.

'These are the best, are they?'

'Yes, sir, decidedly! Just get on to them, sir, and you will go anywhere and everywhere, like patent lightning If you don't find it so, bring 'em back, sir, and I,ll return your money.'

'What's the price?'

'Fourteen dollars! Very cheap!'

Didn't believe that, of course; but invested the amount, and made sail for Fairmount.

Found superb skating. Everybody said so, only those that called it elegant! splendid! magnificent! There was a regiment of men, a battalion of dimity, and a whole brigade of small craft, on skates, skivering, scooting, and cutting all sorts of fancies on the ice; everybody laughing, chattering, whooping, skylarking and scattering in all directions; and I didn't wonder newspapers, and everybody else called skating glorious fun.

'Have yer skates strapped, sir?' said an itinerant boot black, about the heighth of a walking stick.

'Do you understand it, Bub?'

'O, yes, sir; I strap all the ladies' skates for them.'

'Ah, ha! do, eh? Must have a jolly time of it! Would like the berth myself. There you are. Go ahead, boy' and I sat down on the blackie's box, about a couple of fathoms out on the ice. Whiz! like a rocket, went by a great strapping long-legged chap, with a cigar flying jib boom, and swinging his arms like a frigate's headyards in a hurricane, with the braces all adrift.

'O, ho! so they can smoke on skates eh? boy?'

'Lord, yes, *sir*. Everybody smokes on the ice.'

'Exactly.' So I fired up on a Principe, and shipped it for the cruise.

Urchin announced skates all etaunto, and took a fifty cent 'fractional.'

'Here, boy! here's another fifty.—Just allow me to sit *on* your box a few minutes till I get the run of the navigation.'

So I *sat* there studying ice navigation by dead reckoning, till directly a little petticoat craft, in yellow trowsers, skirts to her knees, red belt, Russian cap, and arms akimbo, swooped down, and checked up right in front of me. There she hung for a minute, quivering like, and balancing, just like a fish hawk does over his prey, and all the time eyeing me with a jolly twinkle in her dancing black eyes.

"A challenge for a race, sir. Catch me if you can!"

Little Dimity lifted her left foot a trifle, bent right knee slightly, made a graceful curve, the bottom of her skirt just brushing my nose; and off she went like a flying fish—ze e e e e st—zit!—swinging from side to side, her tartan skirt swaying hither and thither, like the folds of a spanker, brailed in with the ship head to wind.

"So ho! That's a challenge is it? And that's the way to skate? Thunder!—I can skate! Any body can skate!"

But I couldn't, though, whatever anybody else could do. I accepted Dimity's challenge however, and her practice on ice. So I bounced up from that blacking-box, lifted left foot a little, bent right knee, and stuck my arms akimbo. But I didn't cut a curve. I did the next best thing, however, and cut a "spread eagle." Port foot slid due southeast and starboard one northwest, till I realized those spread-out pictorial impossibilities on circus bills. I wandered if my boots and skates would ever become shipmates again.

"Hullo! mister, you musn't try to skate all over both sides of this 'ere pond at once!" growled an old commercial looking chap, as he checked up long enough to put in the remonstrance against my ice-monopoly.

"I say Mr. Saltwater, couldn't yer lift yerself amidship a bit, so we can sail 'tween yer legs?" piped a young scamp, file leader to a string of twenty juvenile skaters.

"Don't try and skate on both feet at once, my dear sir!" advised a sensible, Christian looking young man, who came to my assistance, and set me on an even keel once more. "When you lift one foot, sir, you must throw all your vigor and muscle into the other limb. And then, remember to sway your body so that your weight will always be upon that foot which has the ice. 'Tis very easy, sir,—just this way!"—and away went my Christian mentor, with a long, striding, graceful swing.

"O yes—that's very easy. All the vigor in the other limb. Yes—I can do it." So I made a prodigious effort, and did it!

I stuck out my leg like a mosquito when he's blood-sucking. Put all my vigor and muscle into right limb, and couldn't get it out again. Went off on one foot, like a shot; crooking right knee a little twice a minute, just as Little Dimity did. Saw a crinoline craft crossing my course, under convoy of a big double-banked chap, both skating a streak. Tried to steer to port, and go clear of 'em. Missed stays, and went afoul of Crinoline. The toe of my port skate hooked Miss Somebody's skirt, which gave me a broad sheer to to starboard, and I rammed big convoy butting him square on his outwater, and drove the fire end of my Principi slap down his throat. There was an everlasting tangle, and all hands went sprawling on the ice like a net of Incauga land crabs.

"Look here sir! What do you mean?" yelled big convoy, scrambling to his feet, and manouvering for a broadside.

"Beg pardon sir. I couldn't help it?" I replied meekly, still sitting on the ice.

"*Couldn't help it?* Why didn't you stop?"

"Didn't know how."

"O ho! green on skates, eh?"

"Yes, green'n a cabbage".

That modified the big chap, and setting me on my pins again, he volunteered to educate me in checking up.

"Turn your toes up, and dig the heels of your skates into the ice this way." And he illustrated.

"O, yes; I can do that." And I did, directly. Off I shot again one leg, steering this time for the shore—I'd skated enough.

Half way in, and there slide right down in my course a crowd of forty or so girls and men, and women and boys. I tried "down brakes," according to instructions—and broke too much. Up toes, and digging my heels into the ice I sagged back like, and doubled amidship, as if I was going to take a seat—and I did! went down stern foremost, with a *whang*, that broke the ice like a pain of window-glass shivered by a pebble hurled through it. I had an idea just then that such a bump as that would have started the armor on any iron-clad afloat. I sold those infernal skates, just as I sat, for four dollars, under a strong conviction that there's no fun in skating. It's all a humbug. I can't skate—I don't want to.

ALL RIGHT.—A student whose name was Wright was told in the following words by his teacher to make a correction: "Wright, write right right." Of course, the boy comprehended.

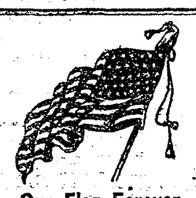
☞ Learn to eschew evil.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, March 1, 1865.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION *REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."*—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

The Situation.

It is interesting to every loyal man to view the situation as it now exists between the North and South. In the North a hope is entertained of a speedy termination to the conflict, and this hope is inspired by the frequent intelligence of repeated victories. In the South, this hope of peace was cherished until their commissioners heard the decision of the people of the North through their President, and now this blighted hope has been changed to desperate revenge in the minds of the Southern leaders. They are preparing for the final struggle to decide the right, and the consolidating columns of our Generals are assisting them in the preparation by making it more speedy. While Sherman marches to unite with Grant, the rebel armies are also consolidating, and it is believed that at or near Richmond will soon be fought the last and greatest battle of the war, by the combined armies of both powers. We can look to that day with pleasure, knowing that the side of right and justice will prosper, and the bloody controversy be terminated.

The patriotism of the North seems to have been renewed as the end of rebellion draweth nigh, and many are enlisting to participate in striking its death blow, and the hearts of the loyal masses are beating high over the prospects. But while we look upon the situation in such a favorable light, we must prepare ourselves for a reverse—should such prove the result. We must secure what we anticipate by vigilance and persistent effort. In the death-struggle the enemy becomes desperate, and we must be prepared for any slight advantage he may gain in his fall. We can, however, as heretofore, repose confidence in our Generals, and trust in them in the hour of the rebels' fiercest fury.

Charleston.

This, the "hot-bed" of treason, the main-prop of secession, has fallen into our hands, without the shedding of blood. It was evacuated by the rebels, who left it in a ruined condition, and immediately occupied by our forces, and the flag of the Union planted upon its ramparts. The forts guarding the entrance to the city, and against which so much time has been employed in bombarding, have, necessarily, fell into our possession, and our flag waves over them as it did four years ago. It was expected and confidently believed by some that a grand battle would have to be fought before we could take the city, but it seems the prowess of Sherman advanced before him, and before he had made any demonstration against the city or its defenders, Beauregard spiked his guns and sped away. Sherman, of course, suffers no detention in his journey to Grant by this sudden evacuation, but is urged onward with all his troops to catch the retreating foe.

Thus has fallen Charleston. Unbefitting as it is for a city of such boasted greatness, and that has figured preeminently in the *present contest*, to surrender without a struggle or show of resistance, yet it is in accordance with the spirit of *chivalry* manifested on every stage by the braggadocio leaders of the South. Evacuation has been the rule with the Southern Generals since the beginning of the war, and it may hold good until the end.—As the bombarding of Fort Sumpter, and its surrender by Major Anderson and his forces, were the prelude to this four years' rebellion, so, we are led to presume, the raising of the Stars and Stripes upon its ramparts once again, and the occupation of Charleston, are the prelude to an approaching end.

It is said that Beauregard evacuated Charleston for the purpose of reinforcing and co-operating with Gen. Lee in opposing the victorious completion of the circle of death originated by Gen. Sherman. Events will show that in this object they will likewise be discomfitted, for, where Sherman leads, Victory will follow.

☞ Senators Hall, Haines and Householder, Representative Swoope, and A. W. Benedict, Esq., will accept our thanks for favors.

—Mr. McAllister will please accept our thanks for Congressional documents.

Editorial Miscellany.

VICTORY UPON VICTORY.—Charleston is evacuated, Forts Sumpter, Moultrie and Anderson are occupied,—and we have the long wished for intelligence officially announced that Wilmington is also ours. Surely the rebels will not know whence to flee the vigilance of our victorious troops. The end draweth nigh.

NEGRO TROOPS.—The negroes who followed Gen. Sherman in his march through Georgia and South Carolina, are being organized into regiments at Hilton Head. Enough to make full regiments have already volunteered. It is estimated that one of the effects of Sherman's movements will be to add from twenty-five to thirty thousand loyal blacks to our army.

REBEL BARBARITY.—Notwithstanding the familiarity of the people with this expression, yet it has now phases, more condemnatory than formerly. If you could desire anything to exceed the barbarity of the rebels towards our prisoners in their hands it may be seen in the late action of the rebel General Beauregard before he abandoned Charleston. He endeavored to burn the city to the ground before he left, and in this endeavor he mercilessly exposed the old men, women and children as victims to his wrath. Many of these were terribly mutilated, and hundreds were rendered homeless. Thus do the rebel leaders heap their vengeance not only on our men, but upon the fathers, mothers, wives and children of their *own* defenders. Their vengeance and cruelty will recoil upon their own heads.

NATIONAL JUBILEE.—At a meeting of merchants in New York city on Thursday last, it was resolved that measures be taken to duly celebrate the recent victories in a manner commensurate with the grandeur of the victories of the Union Armies over the Rebel hordes. It was voted to suspend all business on the 4th of March next, and that the business communities and the people of the whole country, from Maine to San Francisco, be requested to unite in fitting demonstrations of joy on that day. To this measure our people will yield their hearty commendation, and the 4th day of March, inst., be devoted as a People's Union Holiday in rejoicing over the achievements of our gallant "boys." As the booming of Sumpter's cannon in 1861 called the patriot North into action, let the fact that the Stars and Stripes float over it once again inspire the hearts of all into a general rejoicing.

Can the Rebels overwhelm Sherman?

In reply to this interrogatory the New York Tribune declares that the fate of the rebellion now obviously hangs by a thread, which a decisive Union victory would snap. Practically, its territory is restricted to North Carolina and Virginia; since South Carolina has been abandoned without a contest, while Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi have been left far in the rear of Sherman's fearless, triumphant advance. According to all recognized probabilities, that leader must be speedily fought and beaten, or the confederacy is no more. Hence, the confident and general assumption that the abandonment of Columbia, Charleston, Fort Anderson, &c., are details of a plan, which has for its object the concentration of nearly all the remaining rebel troops near the southern border of North Carolina, there, under the command of their Generalissimo, to fall upon Sherman and crush him before he can be reinforced by Grant.

Supposing this to be the latest rebel programme, what are the chances of its successful execution?

In answering this question, we must consider:

I. Sherman's army consists mainly of the bronzed veterans who have carried the flag of a restored Union in triumph from the Ohio to the Atlantic, victorious on many hard-fought fields, and worsted on but one—that of the Chickamauga, where they were outnumbered in the proportion of at least three to two. Since they started from Chattanooga last Spring, they have been checked only in assaults on impregnable positions, in fortified mountain passes, and have hardly encountered an enemy strong enough to compel them to form a line of battle in the last six months. Having unbounded faith in their leaders and themselves, they constitute this day the best fighting force of their numbers ever embodied on this continent.

II. The strength of that army is variously computed at 55,000 to 103,000 men; we call it 75,000. All this is fighting muscle. It traverses a country essentially friendly—for the remaining population of South Carolina is essentially negro, and is unanimously imbued with enthusiastic, uncalculating devotion to the Union cause.—It wastes no strength in garrisoning posts or keeping open lines of communication, but moves right on, with emphatic celerity and confidence. It has already emerged from the morasses of the Savannah and the Combahee, and has attained the middle ground between the Alleghanies and the lowland marshes, where the rivers are mainly fordable, the climate at this season temperate, and the roads generally firm.

III. In cavalry, Gen. Sherman is especially strong, so as to completely mask the movements of his infantry and keep the enemy perplexed and dubious with regard to his intentions.—Thus he took Milledgeville without a blow while the rebels were looking for him both at Macon and Augusta, and enveloped Savannah while they were insisting that he was intent on "escaping" by Brunswick, Darien, or Hilton Head. They were watching for him again both at Augusta and Charleston when he disconcerted them by turning up at Columbia. Now they say he is moving on Charlotte and Raleigh, when it is quite possible that he is making for Florence and Wilmington.—They have so often had him "just where they wanted him," that he is very likely to accommodate them just so once or twice more. And so long as his superiority in cavalry shall be maintained, it will bother them to crowd or starve him into a fight which he would rather decline.

IV. South Carolina is union by a large majority, because that majority is enslaved by the minority; but North Carolina has a Union majority of whites in addition to all her negroes. Of her ablebodied citizens who are to-day out of the rebel ranks, at least two-thirds are Union, especially in her western counties. Such inveterate Whig strongholds as Anson, Montgomery, Richmond, Moore, Stanly, Cabarrus, Randolph, Iredell, &c., lie in the way of his advance to Raleigh and their people are eager to welcome him as their deliverer from the ferocious despotism which has too long drank their lifeblood. There is not a rebel in Richmond who does not know that North Carolina will declare overwhelmingly for the Union whenever our flag shall be triumphantly unfurled at Raleigh.

All the chances and possibilities of the campaign have of course been weighed by our military chiefs, who are quite as well aware as their adversaries that the Confederacy cannot afford to let Sherman penetrate North Carolina. Gen. Grant knows just how strong Sherman is, and cannot be far out in his estimate of the forces that can be gathered to oppose him. He is quite aware that the Rebels will stop him if they can, and that Lee will send from Richmond to Beauregard every regiment he can spare, probably heading them himself. But the transfer of 50,000 men from the James to the Pedee, even with the help of such railroads as remain to the Confederacy, is no light undertaking; it can hardly be effected in a fortnight; and meantime Grant's road by water to Sherman is scarcely longer in time than is Lee's overland.

On the whole, though the ensuing month is destined to be most eventful, and the prospect is not free from solicitude, we feel the fullest confidence in Sherman's genius, and cherish high hopes of his unbroken, decisive success.

WAR NEWS SUMMARY.

☞ General Grant reports that since the beginning of the campaign last May, seventeen thousand deserters have come into our lines from General Lee's army alone.

☞ The interest in Sherman's movement is enhanced by his reticence. It is understood that he deprecates above all things the publication of his operations, and conceals as much as possible from everybody in Washington his plans. Consequently our news from Sherman at times is very meagre.

☞ Twenty-six guerillas, belonging to Kinchloe's band, were captured on the 21st in a skirmish, near Manassas, by a detachment of the 8th Illinois cavalry. Two guerillas were killed. Union loss, two slightly wounded.

☞ We have very distinct confirmation of the reported movement of a part of Thomas' army of Virginia. It appears that the Yankees consider the Nashville Department beyond any contingency of danger. Gen Webster, Thomas' chief of staff, with all the officers attached to his headquarters, left Nashville on the 21st of January.—General Meagher took command of the first detachment of troops, consisting of five thousand men that left Nashville. The force left under command of Thomas consists almost entirely of mounted infantry and cavalry. His work is to open the Alabama river, from its mouth to its source, involving the capture of Mobile, Selma, and Montgomery, the capture of Columbus for the purpose of the destruction of the machine shops there, and destruction of the railway through Central Alabama, and the Mobile and Ohio railway from Corinth southward. —*Rebel News.*

The Wheeling *Register* says it was currently reported in that city that Generals Crook and Kelley were captured by a squad of Federal soldiers sent to test the condition of the military surveillance at Cumberland. The story, as told by a member of the Legislature, was that General Sheridan had heard that balls and parties were nightly occurrence in Cumberland, and that military matters were much neglected. In order to test the question he had planned the capture of Generals Crook and Kelly, which plan proved a decided success.

The new anti-slavery rule in the Methodist discipline has received in all the Conferences but three, 2,519 votes, against 17 nays; nine of the nays have been given by the Cincinnati Conference. The Ohio and Central Ohio Conferences voted unanimously in its favor, and the North Ohio gave one vote against it. The Indiana, Southern Indiana, and Northwestern Indiana Conferences, were unanimously for the new anti-slavery rule.

WAR FOR THE UNION

Charleston Ours!

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

Two-thirds of the City Burned.

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Charleston Harbor under date of the 18th, gives an interesting account of the occupation of Charleston by the Union forces from which we extract the following particulars, as reported to him by Gen. Gilmore's Staff:

Early last evening, Brigadier Gen. Schimmilfennig, commanding the Northern District of the Department of the South, discovered some indications which led him to believe the rebels were about to evacuate Charleston and its defences, and he accordingly ordered his pickets and picket-boats to keep a bright lookout, and report immediately any movement on the part of the enemy.

About half-past three a. m., this morning, a terrific explosion took place in Charleston which shook every ship in the harbor and off the bar, and almost simultaneously with the explosion, flames broke out, and could be distinctly seen in some parts of the city. It appears the first explosion took place at the Wilmington Depot, the fire from which rapidly communicated with the adjacent buildings, causing a general conflagration of all the dwelling houses in the vicinity, and it was whilst the unfortunate inhabitants were trying to extinguish this fire that the second explosion took place, which resulted so disasterously, causing such terrible loss of life amongst the women and children, who are represented as having been horribly mutilated, and presenting a spectacle sickening to behold.

About six o'clock this morning Gen. Schimmelfenning moved his forces up to and accupied the city and its defences. The formidable earth-works on James Island were found abandoned, and the guns spiked. This damage can, however, be easily repaired.

At eight o'clock this morning a detachment was sent to take possession of Fort Sumter, and raise the flag which General Anderson hauled down nearly four years ago. At precisely nine o'clock the flag was raised, amidst deafening cheers, by one of General Gilmore's staff. The flag-staff of the fort had long since been shot away, and it was necessary to improvise one with the oar of a boat.

As fast as General Schimmelfaennig's forces could be thrown into the city they worked to put out the fire which, up to the time of leaving, was raging fiercely in different parts of the city, presenting an appearance of horror frightful to behold. Old men, women and children rushing franctically to and fro, in an agony of despair at the loss of their homes and the killing and mutilating of their friends.

The last or rear guard of the rebels left Charleston at 4 a. m., this morning, and there are various rumors and conjectures as to their destination, but the prevalent opinion is that they intend concentrating in the vicinity of Florence, to which point they have railroad communication from Charleston, unless it has been recently destroyed by the expedition sent to Bull's Bay.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of cotton destroyed by the rebels. Several thousand bales were collected in different parts of the city and set on fire almost simultaneously with all the principal depots and warehouses. There is no doubt the rebels intended to burn the city to the ground, despite of the misery it would entail on thousands of women, children and old men, of which class the inhabitants of Charleston is now almost entirely composed. It was the opinion of General Gilmore's Staff that in all probability two-thirds of the city would be destroyed before the fire could be extinguished with the imperfect means for subduing it, at hand.

It is impossible at this period to estimate the amount of ordnance captured; but, from the fact that the rebels left in a great hurry, it is reasonable to suppose it is very large. Probably several hundred pieces of artillery have fallen into our possession. Those already discovered were not seriously injured. Great care has been taken, and every precaution used, to guard against disasters arising from explosions such as that which took place at Fort Fisher. Several light draft gunboats, and other craft, have already commenced fishing for torpedoes in the vicinity of Fort Sumpter, and are gradually fishing them up, and placing them on shore.

Admiral Dahlgren was the first officer to run up to the city, where he arrived at about two o'clock p. m., Gen. Q. A. Gilmore followed soon after in the steamer W. W. Colf, and had an interview with Gen. Schimmelfennig, he being the first general officer in the city, and being for the present in command. It is supposed that Beauregard evacuated Charleston in order to concentrate and give Sherman battle. The remains of the iron clads were found, which the enemy destroyed by blowing them up, previous to the evacuation.

The blockade runner Cyrene just arrived from Nassau fell into our hands, and two others were expected to run in on the night of the 18th. The first flag over Fort Sumpter was raised by Capt. Henry M. Bragg, A. D. C, on General Gilmore's staff, having for a staff an oar and a boat hook lashed together. The houses in the lower part of the city were completely riddled by our shot and shell.

The *Herald's* letter from off Charleston, on the 18th inst., says, this morning, as we lay at our anchorage, surrounded by blockaders, our attention was attracted by a vivid flash illuminating the whole western horizon, disclosing in the darkness innumerable fragments flying in all directions, followed by a dense column of smoke and flame, and soon the report of the terrible explosive shock was discernable in the fleet. Immediately after it other fires were to be seen in several parts of the city, and it was supposed that Sherman had made his appearance in the rear of the city or that the enemy were evacuating it. Shortly after daylight the evacuation of Charleston was discovered by the videttes on James Island. The agreeable tidings were immediately communicated to Gen. Schimmelfennig and preparations at once made for occupation.

At ten o'clock this morning the city and fortifications were possesed by a portion of Gen. Schimmelfennig's command, from James and Morris Islands. The time of the evacuation is not precisely known, though the picket boats, in the harbor, report an unusual stir at Fort Sumpter and Moultrie during the entire night, and the last troops were reported to have left at six in the morning. There was but one known practical exhibition of Moscow devotion, and that was in the case of a devoted owner who set his house on fire and took his departure with the rear guard of the enemy. The portion of the city exposed to our shells is almost in ruins, and had long been abandoned by its occupants. The buildings are either entirely demolished or so much destroyed as to necessitate their entire reconstruction. The streets are filled with rubbish, and here and there a shell or solid shot exhibits itself as the agent of such destruction.

CAPTURE OF FT. ANDERSON.

OUR LOSSES VERY SLIGHT.

OFFICIAL FROM ADMIRAL PORTER.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The Navy Department has received the following from Admiral Porter:

United States Flag Ship Malvern, Cape Fear River, Feb. 19.—Sir: I have the honor to report the surrender and evacuation of Fort Anderson. Genl Schofield advanced from Smithville with 8,000 men, on the 17th. At the same time I attacked the works by water, placing the monitor Montauk opposite the works and enfilading with the Pawtucket, Pacific, Unadilla and Pequot, and allowing no more vessels to get under way. The fort fired briskly, but was quieted by sunset. On the 18th, at 8 o'clock, I moved up closer, the Montauk leading, followed by the Huron, McMan, Sassacus, Ponotussic, Moratingo, Senafer, Unadilla, Pawtucket, Osceola, Shawmult, Seneca, Wyac, Chippewa, and Little Ada, and kept up a heavy fire through the day till late in the afternoon. The enemy's batteries were silenced by 3 o'clock, though we kept up fire until dark.—We also fired through the night. In the meantime General Schofield was working in the rear of the rebels to cut them off. The latter did not wait for the army to surround them, but left in the night, taking five or six pieces of light artillery with them, and everything else of any value. At daylight this morning some of our troops that were near by went in and hoisted the flag on the ramparts, when the firing ceased from the monitors. There were ten heavy guns in Fort Anderson and a quantity of ammunition. We lost but three killed and five wounded.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
Rear Admiral D. P. PORTER.
Hon Gideon Welles, Sec. of the Navy.

Why Fort Anderson was Suddenly Evacuated—Lieut. Cushing's Mock Monitor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—In addition to the despatch of Admiral Porter in relation to the surrender or evacuation of Fort Anderson, information was received at the same time to-day that Lt. Wm. B. Cushing constructed a mock monitor, so closely resembling one of these vessels that no difference could be detected at a distance of one hundred yards. On Saturday night, the 18th, at about 11 o'clock, this vessel was taken up to within about 400 yards of the fort, and set adrift. As there was a strong flood-tide she moved up the river and passed the fort as if under slow steam. At this time the army had worked two-thirds the distance around and in rear of the fort, and the rebels, no doubt thinking their communication would be cut off both by land and water, hastily escaped by the only avenue open to them, leaving their guns unspiked, their magazines uninjured, &c.

CAPTURE OF WILMINGTON!

Official Report of Admiral Porter.

Cape Fear River, U S Flagship Malvern, Feb. 22d.—Sir: I have the honor to inform you that Wilmington has been evacuated and is now in possession of our troops.

After the evacuation of Fort Anderson I pushed the gunboats as far as the water would permit, the army pushing up at the same time on the right and left banks of the river.

After sounding and buoying out the middle ground at Big Island, I succeeded in getting the gunboat over and opened fire on Fort Strong, the work commanding the principal obstructions where the rebels had also sunk one of their large steamers, the "North Eastern." Our fire soon drove the rebels away from the fort, but now and then they would fire a shot, one of which struck the Sassacus below the water mark, and set her leaking badly.

She was struck once or twice more but with no loss of men. That night, the 20th, the rebels sent down 200 floating torpedoes, but I had a strong force of picket boats out, and the torpedoes were sunk with musketry. One got in the wheel of the Osceola, blew her wheel house to pieces, and knocked down her bulkhead in board, but did no damage to her hull. Some of the vessels picked up the torpedoes with their torpedo net. The next morning I spread two fishing nets across the river.

Yesterday evening General Ames, with his division, moved within a short distance of the fort and had a sharp encounter with the rebels. On hearing the musketry, and seeing where our troops were, I opened a rapid fire on the fort and along the enemy's line.—The fort responded with three or four shot, but was soon silenced.

This morning we heard that Genl. Terry was within the works and the road was clear to Wilmington. The Montauk could not get across the shoals without lightening, which was a work of some labor.

I had the pleasure of placing the flag on Fort Strong, and at 12 o'clock, today, shall fire a salute of thirty-five guns, this being the anniversary of Washington's birthday.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours, &c., Rear Admiral D. D. PORTER.
Hon Gideon Welles, Secy of the Navy

Capture of Generals Crook and Kelley.

A Daring and Successful Exploit.—Two Major Generals, Surrounded by Six Thousand Men, Carried off by Fifty Guerillas.

From the Wheeling *Register* of the 21st we obtain the following particulars of the capture of Generals Crook and Kelly:—From passengers who left Cumberland yesterday morning, and came here on the Baltimore and Ohio train last night, we learn that the capture was a complete surprise, and one of the most daring feats of the war.

About two o'clock yesterday morning fifty or sixty men entered the town, leaving their horses about half a mile from the corporate limits. A squad of four or five men entered the telegraph office and arrested the operator, and informed him that if he made any resistance or attempted to give any alarm, he was a dead man. The operator was given a seat in one corner of the telegraph office, and the men immediately destroyed all the telegraphic instruments, batteries, &c., and cut all the wires. This accomplished, they seated themselves and awaited the signal for departure.

While this work was going on, a squad of ten or twelve men, entered the Revere House, passed through the hall unobserved, and went to General Crook's room. The General was in bed, sound asleep, when his room door was opened and the men politely informed him that they had received marching orders for him, and gave him to understand that he was to prepare to leave for Richmond immediately. The General saw there was no use to offer resistance, and hastily made preparations for his departure. He was escorted to the street, placed on a horse and taken to the outer part of the town, where he met Gen. Kelley and Captain Thayer Melvin, of his staff, who had in like manner been taken from the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The party were soon joined by the telegraph office squad, and prisoners and captors rode off at a rapid speed. While in Cumberland, the Southern troops took fresh horses from the Government stables and left their jaded and worn out animals on the borders of the town.

The telegraph operator was bound hand and foot, and the door of the office, and all the doors leading therefrom, were locked and not until about an hour and a half after the raiders had escaped was the operator able to give the alarm. He succeded in releasing himself, broke open the doors and hastened to give the alarm. A force of two or three hundred cavalry was immediately started in pursuit, but up to last accounts nothing had been heard from them.

There were at the time between five and six thousand Federal troops stationed in and around Cumberland, and that two Generals quartered in the very heart of the town could be seized and carried off, is one of the strangest things ever heard of.

The Federal pickets on duty were all captured by the raiders, thus preventing an alarm being given.

It is supposed the force was a portion of Harry Gilmore's command, and that they wished to capture General Crook as a retaliatory measure for the capture of their leader.

The town of Cumberland was thrown into the greatest excitement when the fact of the capture became known.

Notice.

The citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity will find it to their advantage to call and see H. S. Shafer in Benj. Jacobs' old stand, before making their purchases elsewhere. A liberal discount allowed clergymen.

R. M. CUNNINGHAM & Co.

Feb. 20, '65-3m.

Give Her a Call.

Mrs. R. J. Sager has taken the Photograph rooms lately occupied by Mr. Birnbaum, and is prepared to give strict attention to the business. Persons wishing photographs should give her a call and examine specimens of her work. tf.

"Coal and Coal Oil,

Or, the Geology of the Earth, being a popular description of Minerals and Mineral combustibles, by ELI BOWEN, Professor of Geology."

This is a book for the times, interesting to every reader. For sale at Lewis' Book Store. Price $2.

☞ "Slavery viewed from the Bible Stand Point," by Rev. J. M. Adair, for sale at Lewis' Book Store, price 10 censt. tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR COFFEE.

Whilst trying Coffee of all the various brands,
Remember "BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR"—at the head it stands.
True, it's not like others that are 'SOLD EVERYWHERE.'
A little stretch, we all do know, good goods will easily bear.
(But a stretch like this—"sold everywhere"—is very apt to tear.)
Now, I can safely say, without any hesitation,
There's none like "BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR" in this enlightened nation.
Skilled chemists have not found a Coffee from any Store
Possessing the same ingredients as 'Browning's Excelsior.'
Nor is there any one, in or out of the Coffee trade,
Who knows the articles from which "Browning's Excelsior" made.
I'm told it's made from barley, rye, wheat, beans and peas;
Name a thousand other things—but the right one if you please.
But with the Coffee-men I will not hold contention
For the many, many things they say—too numerous to mention.
Whilst they're engaged in running round from store to store
To learn the current wholesale price of "Browning's Excelsior,"
Some who know my Coffee gives perfect satisfaction,
Have formed a plan by which they hope to cause a quick reaction.
The case—'tis with a few; no doubt 'twill be more—
To name their Coffee after mine, (Browning's) Excelsior,
Some say their's the only brand that will stand a ready test.
Now, try a little of them all—see which you like the best.
Never have I in your paper advertised before;
Nor would I now, or ever consent to publish more,
If like some used by "everybody," "sold everywhere," in "every store."
A trade like this I do not wish; the orders I could not fill;
The factory all Jersey's land would take—leave not a foot to till.
My trade is not so very large; still I think I have my share,
But, reader, you may rest assured, 'tis not "SOLD EVERYWHERE."

Manufactured and for Sale by the writer,

GEORGE L. BROWNING,

No. 20 Market Street, Camden, N. J.

This Coffee is not composed of poisonous drugs, it contains nothing deleterious; many persons use this Coffee that cannot use the pure coffee; it takes but one and a half ounces to make a quart of good strong coffee, that being just one-half the quantity it takes of Java Coffee, and always less than half the price.

RETAIL DEALERS may purchase it in less quantities than the gross at my prices from the Wholesale Grocers.

☞ Orders by mail from Wholesale Dealers promptly attended to.

March 1, 1865-3m.

JOB PRINTING done at this office.

MAJOR GENERAL HANCOCK'S FIRST ARMY CORPS OF VETERANS

THE BIRNEY BRIGADE.

Full Bounties---No Commissions.

No Star on our Flag shall ever be Dimmed.

TO THE PEOPLE EVERYWHERE.

"Rally Round the Flag, boys," and keep step to the Music of the Union.

BOUNTIES AND PAY.

The net pay of a Veteran Volunteer in Hancock's Corps is, viz:

For one year, Government Bounty	$ 400
City of Philadelphia	402
Monthly Pay from U. S. Gov't $16 per month	192
Clothing account yearly	42
Ward Bounty (average)	25
City relief for families of vols., $6 per month	72
Total	$1,131

The net pay of a Veteran Volunteer for two years in Hancock's Corps is, viz:

Government Bounty	$ 500
City of Philadelphia Bounty	450
Monthly Pay from U. S. Gov't, $16 per month	384
Clothing account, $42 per year	84
Ward Bounty (average)	25
City Relief for families, $6 per month	144
Total	$1,587

The net pay of a veteran Volunteer for three years in Hancock's Corps is, viz:

Government Bounty	$ 600
City of Philadelphia	600
Monthly pay from U. S. Gov't, $16 per month	576
Clothing account, $42 per year	126
Ward Bounty (average)	25
City relief for families, $6 per month	216
Total	$2,943

Organization to Raise the Brigade.

The Committee who have charge of the organization of the Brigade are:

O. W. DAVIS.
HENRY C. HOWELL.
DAVID FAUST.
JOHN W. EVERMAN.
JOSEPH F. TOBIAS.
D. C. WINTERBERRY,
SETH B. STITT.
GEORGE BULLOCK.
EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF COMMITTEE,
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
Chief of Detective Police of the City of Philadelphia.
TREASURER.
MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr.,
Cashier of First National Bank.

THE BRIGADE WILL BE COMPOSED OF THREE REGIMENTS. One will be raised under the direction of the Corporations of Philadelphia. From these Corporations the Committee will consist of—

Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
FREDERICK FRALEY,
President of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.
CHARLES E. SMITH,
President of the Reading Railroad Company.
THOMAS C. HAND,
President of the Delaware Mutual Insurance Company.
STEPHEN A. CALDWELL,
President of the First National Bank of Philadelphia.

The SECOND REGIMENT will be raised under the direction of the Manufacturers, Merchants, and Brokers of Philadelphia. The Committee will consist of—

BARTON H. JENKS,
LEMUEL COFFIN,
HENRY LEWIS, Jr.,
CHAS. L. BORIE,
Of C. L. & H. Borie.
JOHN W. SEXTON,
Of Jay Cooke & Company.

The THIRD REGIMENT will be raised under direction of the Corn Exchange. The Committee appointed are—

CHARLES KNECHT,
President of the Corn Exchange.
E. G. JAMES,
JAMES L. WARD,
JOSEPH W. MILLER,
JAMES S. PEROT.

TO VETERANS EVERYWHERE.

Come join us, whether you live in Maine or Michigan New Jersey, Delaware, Iowa, or any other loyal State. All who know the gallant Hancock, and all who ever served under the brave Birney, need no inducement to join us after they have made up their minds to return to the front. Besides this, make yourselves recruiting officers, and talk the matter over with the "boys." Bring all you can with you, and you shall be put in the same company, and we will have a brigade without jealousies or strife. Think of this, and don't take much time to decide. We want to put things through before the first of May.

OFFICERS

will be appointed by General Hancock. No one need apply to any one but him. The Committees cannot take the time to decide upon such questions, or to answer letters. We want to get the soldiers and attend to their comforts.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
Chief of Detective Police, Mayor's Office, Philadelphia.

From the great mass of official correspondence, we select the following, as exhibiting the manner in which the Veteran Recruits have been received and provided for. Circulars, giving full particulars, may be had at this office, or at recruiting stations (about to be organized,) in different sections of the country:

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 16, 1865.

Benjamin Franklin, Esq., Chief of Detective Police Philadelphia.

MY DEAR SIR: Your detachment of veterans for the 1st Corps arrived yesterday. The men, without exception, have been mustered into the service of the United States. I am very much obliged to you for the exertion you have used toward filling up my corps, and I trust that the success you have thus far met with may be an earnest for greater success in the future.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major General U. S. Army, Commanding Corps.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST ARMY CORPS,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1865.

Benjamin Franklin, Chief of Police, Corner of Fifth and Chestnut, Philadelphia:

Substitutes for enrolled men do not receive the Government Bounty. Principals are exempted from draft. Representative recruits receive the Government bounty. Volunteers, substitutes, and representative recruits residing in Philadelphia are credited to that city in coming drafts. Pay commences from day the enlistment is perfected. Letter by mail.

W. S. HANCOCK, *Major General.*

It is expressly understood that Veterans either of the Infantry service, Cavalry, Artillery, or Naval, may be credited to the City, Town, County, or Township where they reside.

The following affidavit will exibit at once the admirable demeanor of the recruits when they arrived at Washington, and how they were mustered in.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 10, 1865.

I hereby certify that as a Notary Public I was required to be present at Camp Stoneman, yesterday the 8th, on the occasion of mustering in of Twenty-eight men, recruited by Benjamin Franklin, Esq., Chief of Detectives of Philadelphia. That they were all sworn in and uniformed in my presence, and they acknowledged that they had been paid all of the bounties promised them by Mr. Franklin.

"I further state, that all of the above men expressed themselves as satisfied with the conduct of Mr. Franklin. I further say, of my own knowledge, that efforts were made by persons about the Baltimore depot in Washington to induce the men to violate their engagements with Mr. Franklin, but to no effect. I say this for the credit of the men, whose names are given above." *See Circular.*

A. G. LAWRENCE, Notary Public.

CONCLUSION.

All Veterans who desire to have their interests looked after without being swindled by sharpers are directed to the Recruiting Agency, 106 South Sixth street, "Berry's Marquee," where the Rifle is to be seen daily which the Veteran is entitled to keep at the expiration of his term of service, which discharges sixteen shots per minute.

All communications on this subject after this explanation must be brief and to the point. Will be promptly answered by addressing.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
Chief Detective Department Police, Mayor's Office, Phila.

N. B.—No Loafers, Bounty Jumpers, or Commission Men need apply, as no dealing will be allowed with them.

☞ Remember, that each veteran will be supplied with a patent-breech loading rifle, that can be fired of sixteen times per minute.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, March 1, 1865.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞ Those of our subscribers receiving bills will please give them *immediate* attention. Our terms are now advance payments—our friends will remember this. Those receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

Local Scratchings.

—Preaching in German Reformed Church on next Sabbath evening.

—The School Directors of this county meet to-day in the Court House for the purpose of considering the policy of increasing the salary of the County Superintendent.

—Some neighboring farmers are commencing to flit already. From indications we think there will be a flitting time in Spring.

—Lieut. Geo. C. Wilson, of Porter township, is on his way home from Danville, where he had been confined a prisoner for several months.

—A gentleman complaining of the income tax, says he cannot put on his boots in the morning without a stamp.

—A subscriber states that one of his objects in taking the newspaper is that it learns his children to read. Why can't every parent think likewise, and subscribe for a fireside sheet.

—A revival has been progressing for the past week in the Presbyterian church of this place. It meets with success.

— The Hollidaysburg *Register* of the 22d says that within the last ten days there were two hundred and thirty-nine volunteers and twenty-three substitutes mustered into the United States service at the Provost Marshal's office.

—In a private note to us, a lady complains of a "deplorable practice" in the public streets of the town. We shall call the attention of the high constable to what is complained of.

—Several of the townsbips of this county are out of the draft, and others are working hard to get out. We hope all may succeed.

—The "skedaddlers" of Bedford and Somerset counties still continue to arrive, under the escort of the proper military authorities. They are sent on to Harrisburg and Chambersburg.

— The warm days of last week had the very undesirable effect of melting the snow, spoiling to a considerable extent the fine sleighing, and making a disagreeable flow of water. There is no use walking on certain pavements in this place in such weather.

— Our readers will be enlightened and benefitted in perusing an article headed "American Affairs in Ireland," on the first page of this number. The "ould country" has still a friendly feeling toward us.

—There will be an examination of applicants to teach in the public schools of this borough during the next term, in room No. 1 of the school building, on Saturday morning next, at ten o'clock. All applicants must present themselves on that day.

—Two companies have been recruited in Blair county, one under command of Captain Robert Johnston, of Williamsburg, and the other under Captain S. A. Andrews. Other companies are forming throughout the district. The full number of 1,604 will it is thought be attained without a draft being necessary.

— Washington's Birthday was observed, as is usual for such memorable days in this borough, in a quiet, peaceful and unconcerned manner. We were led to wonder where Washington and his deeds are remembered—not in the *hearts* of his countrymen, surely. The National Bank suspended business for the day; but there was no public holiday—at least we *couldn't see it.*

— If there is a poet in our midst who wishes to degrade himself by expatiating on a lofty subject, we suggest that his pen and thoughts be used upon the mild, soft and charming topic that everywhere meets our gaze, and often embraces our pedal coverings—that universal topic of mud, *mud*, MUD!

—Our town is thinned to a noticeable extent of its young men, who enlisted and are still enlisting in the companies being raised. The majority of those who left this place were those not liable to draft, but went to save others. They deserve to be remembered by our people, and especially by those whom they rescued from the clutches of the draft. We hope they will all return at the expiration of their term of service, having safely encountered a soldier's perils.

— A few car loads of "Johnies" passed through here on Sunday last. They were exchanged, and judging from their appearance they must have been highly fed in our Western prisons, or, rather, camps. They will present a sad contrast when viewed with the Union prisoners in Southern pens, for whom they are exchanged.

—There were several destructive railroad accidents last week. One near Altoona in which four men were killed, and twenty five wounded, and one near McVeytown, which resulted in the destruction of a number of cars.

— Several more of our soldier friends are home on a visit: Capt. T. B. Read and Lieut. J. B. Shontz, of Co. D, 205th Regt.—and Sergeant (acting Captain) Wm. Snyder Decker was granted a furlough of 30 days for gallantry at Hatcher's Run. He was one of two who first charged across the Run—his partner was killed and Decker made a narrow escape. We notice a number of others (strangers to us) moving round. All look well.

—An oil company has been started in Lewistown with a view to boring for petroleum in Decatur township, in the north-eastern portion of Mifflin co. It is said that an examination was made by an old expert in the oil business, who reports that oil is sure to be found in that locality. We infer that our men of enterprise will not be far behind our neighbors in forming oil companies to bore in this county. We hear that there is a company in Mill Creek which designs boring at an early date on the land of Mr. Wilson.

—In the east a novel mode of getting substitutes is practiced. The substitute offers himself in the market, and the brokers bid against each other until the highest price for the man's services is attained. It reminds us of the manner in which cattle at auction are bid off, and also of the way in which "chattels" (negroes) were formerly bid upon by slave-owners in the South, the only difference being that in the substitute's case he *voluntarily* offers himself and services. This is an odd mode of making money, but at the same time it is very degrading.

— Since the eleventh hour and fifty-ninth minute has arrived with respect to the draft, our young men throughout the county are energetically working to escape the indiscriminate doings of the wheel of ill-luck. In townships where the general feeling is expressed that volunteering is preferable to draft, the bounty inducement is freely brought to light, and those who expressed the desire to volunteer generally take the reward and shun Draft's hideousness. In other townships where no bounty is offered, volunteers are escaping and crediting themselves to their richer neighbors, thus increasing the chances of the unlucky townships they deserted. These townships are to be pitied in their poverty; but there is only one remedy—for the draftable men to enlist *en masse*, and allow the wheel to call upon whom it may, but take the women, *if it dare!* Before the draft does come off, it may be necessary to take another enrolment to ascertain whether there are any men in some townships at all.

Gen. Hancock's Corps.—To Veterans.

We urge upon all veteran soldiers, whether they desire to serve their country or not, to read an advertisement in our issue to-day, pertaining to General Hancock's new corps. All soldiers who have fought under this gallant leader, and all soldiers who have heard of his services and exploits, agree in saying that Hancock is a military General. Besides this great consideration of having a skillful military leader, the bounties and pay given to veterans who enlist in his Corps are very liberal: The net pay, including bounty, for one year is $1,131; for two years, $1,587; and for three years, $2,043. These two facts—a good General and liberal pay—should induce every veteran to again enlist in this favored Corps. Decide quickly and act promptly, as the desire is "to put the thing through before the first of May." Recruiting offices are about to be organized, we understand, in different sections of the country, but those desiring to enlist *now* can signify their determination by addressing Benjamin Franklin, Chief Detective Department Police, Mayor's Office, Philadelphia.

Important to Landlords.

The stamps required on landlords' and tenants' agreements are not "fifty cents" as formerly, but are materially changed by the last act of Congress as follows:

"Lease, agreement, memorandums or contract for the hire, use or rent of any land, tenement, or portion thereof, where the rent or rental value is three hundred dollars per annum, or less, fifty cents; where the rent or rental value exceeds the sum of three hundred dollars per annum, for each additional two hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof in excess of three hundred dollars, fifty cents."—All agreements, leases, &c., not stamped in conformity with said act are void.

To the Friends of William H. White.

William H. White, of Huntingdon county, formerly belonging to the 49th Regt., Penna. Vols., Co. B, at this time a scout for General Sheridan, was shot through the lungs three weeks ago from this date, at Woodstock, in the Shenandoah valley. He rode twelve miles towards Winchester, and taken off his horse at my house. From the appearance of his wound it was thought he could not live one hour; but to my surprise he is fast recovering, and can walk about his room. His relations and friends can rest perfectly easy as regards his recovery. In a week or so he will be able to start for Winchester, and from thence home.

GEORGE F. HUPP.

Near Winchester, Feb. 12, 1865.

Music for the hour—Hail "Columbia."

195th Regiment, P. V.

As this is the Regiment to which the company lately recruited in this county has attached itself, it may be interesting to our readers to know who command the Regiment. We have received the following list of the field-officers thereof:

Colonel—Jos. W. Fisher, Columbia.
Lt. Col.—Wm. L. Baer, Lancaster.
Major—H. D. Markley, Reading.
Adjutant—John A. Willoughby, Huntingdon.
Quar. Master—H. Stawn, Lancaster

As will be seen, our young and patriotic friend and townsman, John A. Willoughby, has been appointed Adjutant of the Regiment. Adjutant Willoughby's military abilities are well known, and wherever they are brought into play they will be appreciated and entail their consequent reward.

We expect to receive shortly a roll of the company from this county, now with the regiment. Correspondence from the boys would also be desirable, as their friends would be gratified to know where they are, and what they do. Let us hear from you, soldiers.

Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad.

During the year 1864 the Bedford Railroad, with all its franchises, was purchased by and consolidated with the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and Coal Company at a cost of $70,000, whereby the line was extended from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Huntingdon to the town of Bedford. This movement, says the Philadelphia *Gazette*, derives importance from the incorporation of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the certainty that the line of that work will forthwith be put under contract and built from Bedford to Connellsville, and so the route from Huntingdon to Pittsburgh, via Broad Top, Bedford and Connellsville, may be run as a through line the moment that the new link shall have been completed.—By this arrangement the western division of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad will be rendered available and lucrative as soon as built, without waiting for the building of the eastern division.

This connection will largely enhance the value and importance of the Broad Top Railroad. At present its trade is limited by the difficulty of obtaining transportation for its coal, to obviate which six hundred new eight-wheeled cars have been ordered by the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads, for the Broad Top coal trade to Port Richmond, and the Broad Top Company is to increase its motive power and facilities in proportion. Fifty cars are also being built for the canal coal trade east from Huntingdon, and the enlargement of the canal, which is now in progress, will be finished by the spring of 1866. The iron mines along the line of the Broad Top road have been opened, sidings built for the shipment of ore, and many improvements made at the Broad Top coal mines. Altogether the prospects of this work seem very fair.

Wanted,

A situation as Clerk in some good store, in town or country. Good reference given. For further particulars

Address, A. W. P.,
Spruce Creek,
1t* Huntingdon co., Pa.

MARRIED,

At the Warm Springs' Hotel, Feb 11th, 1865, by Henry Wilson, Esq., MR. J. S. RAINARD to Miss MARY SMITH, both of Wayne county, Illinois.

On Tuesday, February 21st, 1865, by Rev. G. W. Zahnizer, Mr. JAMES W. FOSTER, of West township, to Miss JULIA A. HENDERSON, of Barree township.

DIED,

On Saturday, February 18th, 1865, at the residence of her son, Saml. T. Brown, Esq., in this place, Mrs. JANE BROWN, aged 67 years and 10 months.

The deceased came to reside in this county, in 1808. About twenty-three years ago she was left a widow with a large family of young children, and in rather limited circumstances. By the blessing of Providence, however, and her untiring industry, she lived to see her children grow up around her and become useful and respected members of society, and, what was of far more importance in her estimation, all professed Christians. All her children, living, were present and attended her remains to their last resting-place, except the Rev. John D. Brown, now a missionary in India.

She was a woman of more than ordinary intelligence and firmness of character, and kept herself fully informed on the great questions of her time. She manifested the deepest solicitude for the success of our Government in its present struggle, and her prayers were always for its triumph and safety.

At her residence in Huntingdon, on Monday, February 13, 1865, ELEANOR ORBISON, widow of the late William Orbison, Esq., dec'd., in the 77th year of her age.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Dec. 28.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$8.25@11.70
Common and Superfine	$9.75@9.25
Rye Flour	$1.72
Corn Meal	$ bl $8.00
Extra White Wheat	$2.85@2.90
Fair and Prime Red	$2.55@2.50
Rye	$1.72
Corn, prime Yellow	$1.59
Oats	65
Barley	$ bu $2.00
Cloverseed, 64 lbs	$15.00
Timothy	$5.50
Flaxseed	$3.76
Wool	100@112
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour bbl	$12.00
Extra do $ cwt	6.00
White Wheat	2.30
Red Wheat	2.20
Rye	1.55
Corn	1.50
Oats	80
Cloverseed	10.00
Flaxseed	2.75
Dried Apples	2.25
Butter	40
Eggs	25
Lard	35
Ham	20
Shoulder	20
Sides	20
Tallow	14

A FREE LECTURE.

The celebrated Dr. CRANE will give a Free Lecture in the Court House, this Tuesday evening. He has taken rooms at the Exchange where he can be consulted by the afflicted. Ladies and gentlemen are requested to attend his lecture.

1,000 REWARD.—The above reward will be given to any person who can furnish a prescription for coughs, colds, whooping-cough, asthma, and consumption, which is equal to Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam. This balsam will cure the above complaints, also spitting of blood and night sweats. One fifty cent bottle is sufficient for any one to try. The worst cases of chronic cough, asthma, whooping-cough and primary cases of consumption are cured by Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam. It can be had at any druggist's. It is different from any other cough medicine we have known in this country.

— The public schools in this place close the present session on Friday next. Some schools will make up time

MILITARY EXECUTION.

A SAD AND IMPRESSIVE SCENE.

HARPER'S FERRY, Feb. 17, 1865.

Two men, Charles Stewart, 6th U. S. Cavalry, and John Jackson, 5th N. Y. Artillery, were sentenced to be shot to death by musketry for the crime of desertion. All arrangements were made. The execution was set for the middle of the forenoon, out on Bolivar Heights. All the troops at the post were drawn up to witness the punishment due to a soldier's greatest crime. Many of the citizens, too, were out. Everything was orderly and decorous, showing well for those who had the management of the proceedings. The troops, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Murray, formed a hollow square, open at a point in line with the firing party. General Stevenson and staff were in the centre of the square. The cortege' from the prison, led by our efficient Provost Marshal, Major Pratt, 34th Massachusetts, with two ambulances, in which were the prisoners, surrounded by a suitable guard, and accompanied by the Band of the 5th New York Heavy Artillery, playing the Dead March, came to the place of execution about half past eleven o'clock.

Two coffins, painted black, were placed upon the snow covered ground within the square, a short distance apart. The condemned were led forward and placed beside their coffins, about ten or twelve paces in front of the firing party. They were both young men of ordinary appearance.—They seemed considerably affected by their situation. For a short time they engaged in earnest prayer with the two Catholic priests who attended them. The fateful moment had arrived. There, upon that snow-white, sunlit plain, the great hills a solemn background, these two men stood upon the very brink of an awful eternity.—The flags they had forsaken waved around them. The comrades they had known were around and before them, no longer as friends and brothers, but as *executioners*. Every one felt the solemnity of the occasion. The last prayer was said; their few friends, one a gray haired father, fell back.

The condemned stood by their coffins; their arms were pinioned, and the bandages that were to shut out the light of the world forever were being adjusted for their eyes, when a mounted orderly dashed into the square and handed General Stevenson a dispatch. With a calm face, but a heart full of man's finest feelings, the General read that Chaplain Fitzgibbon, one of the priests, had invoked Executive clemency, and Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, had granted a longer lease of life. There was a feeling of relief throughout the crowd, and many an earnest "God bless them" went up to the Great White Throne for Chaplain Fitzgibbon and Abraham Lincoln. *Three minutes more* and all would have been over.

That a deserter, who disregards his oath and his honor, his God and his country, should die, is but just, and every right-minded man, particularly every soldier, will say, let them die; but this case was peculiar. These men were two of six who had all been alike sentenced by General Court Martial, and friends had interposed to give the other four another chance for life. There was then a sympathy for these men, and when the President decided on examining the records in the case, and giving them, too, another chance, the whole assemblage felt relieved and grateful.—*Balt. American.*

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated in Philadelphia, 1794.

CASH CAPITAL $1,715,171,71.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Prest.

CHARLES PLATT, Secy.

J. A. RANKIN, Rock Springs, Centre county, Pa., Local Agent for part of Centre county, also for parts of Huntingdon and Blair counties.

Feb. 21, '65–6m.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

The oldest Company in the U. S.

ASSETS, $1,715,000.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Prest.

CHARLES PLATT, Secy.

The undersigned agent for the above well known and reliable Company, will make insurance against loss by fire for any period—from one month to perpetual.

G. BARTON ARMITAGE, Agent.

Huntingdon, Feb. 22, 65–3m.

INSURE YOUR LIFE,

In the Penn Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Capital $1,485,685 32.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1849, $752,987.00.

LOSSES PAID IN 1864, $72,600.00.

The Only True Mutual Company in the State. All the Profits Divided Among the Policy Holders Every Year.

DIVIDEND FOR 1864, FIFTY per cent.

It is within the power of EVERY MAN to make a certain provision for his family by the payment of a small amount annually. Why then run the risk of having those who are nearest and dearest to you, thrown upon the cold charities of the world, when you can prevent it by making so small a sacrifice now? None are so poor as to be debarred from the benefits of life insurance, and few so rich that they may not with advantage use the system for their benefit. Remember the injunction of the Apostle, "If a man provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." For information apply to

R. ALLISON MILLER, Agent.

Huntingdon, Feb. 21, '65–3t.

ALL KINDS of Groceries—such as Syrup Molasses, Sugars, Coffees, &c. at low prices at

Dec. 13, '64–tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

A public examination of applicants only, for the Schools of Huntingdon Borough, will be held in room No. 1 of the Public School House of said Borough, on Saturday 4th of March next, (1865,) at ten o'clock in the forenoon. All applicants must present themselves on that day. By order of the Board

S. H. REED, President.

J. SEWELL STEWART, Secy.

Feb. 21, '65–2t.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between J. G. Boyer and D. G. Cantner under the firm of Boyer & Cantner, was dissolved on the 14th day of February, by mutual consent. All debts owing the said partnership will be received by the said D. G. Cantner, and all demands on the said partnership, are to be presented to him for payment.

J. G. BOYER,
D. G. CANTNER,
Feb. 21, 65–2t. Markleburg Station.

EXECUTRIX' NOTICE—

[Estate of Josiah Benn, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Josiah Benn, late of Franklin twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them for settlement, and those owing the same, will make immediate payment.

ANGELINE PHEASANT,
MARY BATEMAN,
ja25,1865–6t* Executrix.

FRUIT TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
SHADE TREES,
GRAPE VINES,
PLANTS, &C.,

At the nurseries of Taylor & Cremer

Who offer their stock of well grown and thrifty TREES, VINES, PLANTS, &c., at their old prices. The expense of grafting and planting this stock having been incurred before the outbreak of the rebellion when the price of labor was low, they can afford to sell these Trees at 50 per cent. less than they can sell the same kind of trees next year. While other Nurserymen have raised their prices about 50 per cent., these still sell at the old rates this year: that is to say—Apple Trees, $15, $18, and $20 per hundred, according to size, &c. Standard Pear 50 to 75 cents each. Dwarf Pear, 50 to 75 cents each, and $30 to $45 per hundred. Plum and Apricot, at 40 to 50 cents each. Also, Peach, Cherry, Quince and other trees; Grape Vines, Lawton Blackberry, Raspberry, and Strawberry plants, Dahlia roots, and Shade and Ornamental Trees—all at the old rates.

Money invested in fruit trees is sure to yield a good return. Now is your time to order trees.

Address, THEODORE H. CREMER,
feb8, 1865* Huntingdon, Pa.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

PENNSYLVANIA DEP'T. OF COMMON SCHOOLS,
Harrisburg, Jan. 21, 1865.

GENTS:—Application having been made by the boards of directors of a majority of the school districts in said county stating their desire to increase the salary of the County Superintendent thereof, you are respectfully requested to Meet in convention at the Court House in Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of FEBRUARY, 1865, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose above stated, according to the terms of the 8th section of the supplement to the School Law approved the 8th day of May, 1855.

CHARLES P. COBURN,
cb7td Supt. Common Schools.

THE EYE AND EAR.

TO THE PEOPLE.

NOW READY, A Work by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, of No. 1027 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, entitled

A BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE,

On the following diseases: Eye and Ear diseases, Throat diseases in general; Clergymen's and Public Speakers Sore Throat; diseases of the Air Passages, (Laryngitis Bronchitis,) ASTHMA and CATARRH.

This Book is to be had at No. 606 CHESTNUT Street Philada., and of all Booksellers. Price $1. And from the author, Dr. Von Moschzisker, who can be consulted on all these maladies, and all Nervous Affections, which he treats with the surest success. Office, No. 1027 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. feb8–3m

POUDRETTE!

[Fifteen Years Fair Trial!]

A. PEYSSON, Philadelphia.

POUDRETTE, $20 00 per ton, taken from the Factory loose, or 50 Cents per bushel, and $26 00 per ton in bags, —delivered at Steamboat and Railroad Depots in Philadelphia. Manufactory, Gray's Ferry Road, above the Arsenal, Philadelphia.

Depot. PEYSSON'S Farm, Gloucester, New Jersey, Woodbury road.

Office—Library Street, No. 420 back of the new Post Office, Philadelphia. Dealers

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
4th & CALLOWHILL Streets, PHILADELPHIA.
February 14, 1865–3mos.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC.

PRICE 20 CENTS.

CONTENTS.

Astronomical Department:
Eclipses, &c., for 1865.
Difference of Time at hundred places
New and Valuable Tide Table.
Places of the Principal Fixed Stars.
Calendars—Rising and Setting of Sun, Moon, &c.

Political Department:
United States Government, Ministers, &c.
Senators and Representatives of XXXVIIIth Congress.
XXXIXth Congress, so far as chosen.
Laws passed at the last Session of Congress.
Public Resolutions and Proclamations.
Party Platforms of 1864 (Baltimore and Chicago.)
Greeley's Letters, Speeches, &c.
Slaveholders' Rebellion, or Chronicle of War Events.
Native States of the American born People.
Election Returns, for President, Governors, Congressmen in 1864, compared with the Presidential Vote in 1860.
State Capitals, Governors, Salaries, Time Legislatures meet, Time of State Elections.
Territorial Capitals and Governors.
Popular Vote by States for 1860, 1860 and 1864.
Vote of 1860 elaborately analyzed and compared, by Population, Free and Slave, with percentage, &

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS THAT CAN'T BE BEAT IN CHEAPNESS, AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN,

Nov. 23, '64.

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.

J. S. MAGUIRE,
april19,1864–tf. RACHEL MAGUIRE.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY,

E. O. & G. W. COLDER,

HAVING entered into co-partnership in the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that they will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.

Alexandria, Jan. 13, 1865–tf.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

FISHERS' COLUMN.

THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay CASH for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, are also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 16, 1867.

$1! $650,000 $1!

WORTH OF

WATCHES, CHAINS, RINGS, &c.

G. S. HASKINS & CO.,

36 Beekman Street New York,

OFFER THE FOLLOWING INDUCEMENTS TO BUYERS OF VALUABLE JEWELRY.

Having been for a long time engaged in the Packet business, and established our reputation for promptness and reliability, and possessing great facilities for selling Jewelry in this way, we are confident that we can give satisfaction to all who feel disposed to patronize us.

$650,000 worth of WATCHES, DIAMOND PINS, CHAINS, &c., to be sold for ONE DOLLAR EACH, without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.

JUST LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING LIST OF Articles to be Sold for One Dollar Each!

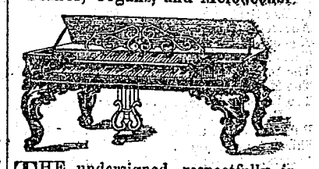
175	Watches (handsomely engraved, and warranted perfect time keepers), varying in price from	$30 00 to $120 each
225	Ladies' Watches, solid Gold Hunting cases	60 00 "
250	Gentlemen's Silver Watches	15 00 to 25 00 "
6,000	Latest style vest & neck Chains	4 50 to 20 00 "
5,500	Gent's California Diamond Pins	2 50 to 25 00 "
4,000	California Diamond Ear-drops	2 00 to 15 00 "
3,000	Miniature and Enamelled Revolving Pins	5 00 to 25 00 "
2,000	California Diamond and Enamelled Gent's Scarf Pins, new styles	5 00 to 15 00 "
2,000	Masonic and Emblem Pins	3 00 to 10 00 "
2,500	Gold Band Bracelets, engraved and plain	8 00 to 20 00 "
3,000	Jet and Mosaic Brooches	3 00 to 70 00 "
2,000	Cameo Brooches, rich patterns, very tasty	3 00 to 60 00 "
4,500	Florentine and Lava Pins, the real article	4 00 to 10 00 "
2,500	Lava and Florentine Ear-Drops	3 00 to 10 00 "
3,000	Coral Ear-Drops	4 00 to 6 00 "
2,000	Ladies' Chatelaine Chains, Jet and Gold	15 00 to 20 00 "
6,000	Gent's Pins, a splendid assort'm't	2 00 to 15 00 "
4,000	Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, entirely new style	2 00 to 5 00 "
3,000	Studs and Sleeve Buttons, in sets, very rich	3 00 to 15 00 "
5,000	Sleeve Buttons, plain, enamelled and engraved	2 00 to 8 00 "
10,000	plain and handsomly engraved Rings	2 50 to 10 00 "
8,000	Spring Lockets, double case, richly engraved	2 00 to 15 00 "
15,000	sets Ladies' Jewelry, new and latest styles	6 00 to 12 00 "
2,000	Gold Pens, and handsome Silver Cases	5 00 to 10 00 "

This entire list of beautiful and valuable goods will be sold for One Dollar Each. Certificates of all the above articles will be placed in envelopes, and sealed. These envelopes are sent by mail, as ordered, without regard to choice. On the receipt of the certificate you will see what you are to have, and then it is at your option to send one dollar and take the article or not.

Five Certificates can be ordered for $1; eleven for $2; thirty-five for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15. We will send a single certificate on the receipt of 25 cents.

G. S. HASKINS & CO.,
Box 4270. 36 Beekman Street, New York.
Feb. 1, 1865–tf.

Pianos, Organs, and Melodeons.



THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that, having obtained from the manufacturers, the sole Agency for the sale of STEINWAY & SONS PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS, he is prepared to furnish instruments to persons wishing to buy at the retail prices in Philadelphia and New York.

Circulars sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

N. B. Every instrument warranted for five years.

E. M. GREENE,
Feb. 1, '65–tf. Huntingdon.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1865.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862–tf

Look to Your Interest.

THE PLACE TO BUY GOOD

TOBACCO AND SEGARS

CHEAP, IS AT

D. H. Kooker's New Wholesale and Retail Store,

four doors below Dean's Hotel. All Dealers in segars will find it to their interest to examine before purchasing elsewhere. All segars are my own manufacturing.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1865–3m.*

REMOVAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a

NEW STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.

He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.

Huntingdon, April 13 1864.

I. K. STAUFFER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

No. 148 North SECOND Street, corner of Quarry,

PHILADELPHIA,

An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver & Plated Ware constantly on hand,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

☞ Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to.

JUST RECEIVED—

A fresh supply of all kinds of GROCERIES,

at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

REDUCED PRICES.

The subscribers are now selling out their Winter Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, at Reduced Prices.

Ja25toal LLOYD & HENRY.

ALARMING—

The very low prices that GOODS OF ALL KINDS can be bought for at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

Now is the time to get BARGAINS before we go East to buy our Spring stock. LLOYD & HENRY.

GO TO

LLOYD & HENRY'S,

If you want to see a rush for Goods.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Wm. C. Esterline, dec'd.]

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of W. C. Esterline, late of Porter township, deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Feb. 1, 1865–6t* Administrator.
Antis tp., Blair co., Pa.

LAW ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.

A. W. BENEDICT,
J. SEWELL STEWART.

July 20, 1864

HORSE HAY FORKS, for unloading Hay, J. A. BROWN, Huntingdon, is agent for the best Fork in the United States. Call soon. mar4'66

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOKS
For Sale at Lewis' Book Store,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

—o—

Annals of the Army of the Cumberland.
Rebel Invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the Battle of Gettysburg.
Pictorial History of the Wars of the U. S.
Washington and his Generals.
Kane's Arctic Explorations, 2 volumes.
Webber's Wild Scenes and Wild Hunters.
Field's Scrap Book.
O'Neill's Glimpses of Animated Nature.
Parley's Columbus, Washington & Franklin.
Selections in Poetry, by Epes Sargent.
Indians of North America, by S. G. Drake.
Parley's Four Quarters of the World.
Mirror of Nature, by W. H. Furness.
Butler's Ethical Discourses.
Flowers of Elocution, by Carline Leo Hentz
Handbook Family Knowledge for the People
Sermons of Calvin and Luther.
Partons Life of Andrew Jackson, 3 volumes.
General Butler in New Orleans, by Parton.
Jackson and New Orleans, by Alex. Walker.
Irving's Life of Washington, 5 volumes.
Life of John Fitch, by Thompson Westcott.
Smucker's Life & Times of Alex. Hamilton.
Taylor's Life and Travels of Von Humboldt.
Life and Speeches of Senator Douglas.
The Mountain, by Dr. R. M. S. Jackson.
Opportunities for Industry and Capital, or 1000 Chances to Make Money.
Freedley's Practical Treatise on Business.
Sinding's History of Scandinavia.
Walker's Rhyming Dictionary.
Good's Book of Nature.
Ovid, [literally translated,] by H. T. Riley.
Beauties and Achievements of the Blind.
Stewart's Freemason's Manual.
Webb's " Monitor.
Davis' " "
Cross' Masonic Chart.
Shakspeare's Complete Works.
What Can Woman Do, by T. S. Arthur.
The Withered Heart, do.
The Two Sisters, by Mrs. Emma Southworth
The Deserted Wife, do.
Pencil Sketches, by Miss Leslie.
The Lawyer's Story, by J. A. Maitland.
Diary of an Old Doctor, do.
The Wanderer, do.
Adam Bede, by George Elliot.
Courtship and Matrimony, by Robert Morris
Parisian Pickings, by Julie De Marguerittes
Richard Penn Smith's Miscellaneous Works
Horse Shoe Robinson, by J. P. Kennedy.
Father and Daughter, by Fredrika Bremer.
Fashion and Famine, by Mrs. Ann Stephens
Mary Derwent, do.
Peculiar, by Epes Sargent.
Quaker Soldier, or British in Philadelphia.
Anecdotes of Love, by Lola Montez.
Age of Chivalry, by Thomas Bulfinch.
Tale of a Tub, &c., &c., by Dean Swift.
The Initials, a Story of Modern Life.
The Methodist, by Miriam Fletcher, 2 vols.
The World's Laconics; or Best Thoughts of Best Authors, in Prose and Poetry.
Robert Houdin, the Magician, by Mackenzie
Skirmishing, a Novel.
Letters to Young Ladies, by Rev. J. Bonnott
Ladies' Guide to Perfect Gentility.
Dime Book of Etiquette.
The Reason Why—Natural History.
Daring and Suffering, by Lieut. Pittenger.
Titcomb's Letters to Young Folks.
" Lessons in Life.
" Letters to the Joneses.
" Gold Foil.
" Bitter Sweet.
Les Miserables, by Victor Hugo.
The Trial, or More Links of the Daisy Chain
Book of Nonsense, by Edward Lear.
Nasby Papers, [Comico-Politico-Religico.]
How to do Business, a Manual of Practical Affairs.
The Ladies' Work-Table Book.
Zulu Land, by Rev. Lewis Grout.
Clarke's Commentaries on New Testament.
Dutch and English Testament.
Bunyan's Pilgrim Progress.
" Holy War.
The Three Mrs. Judson's and other Daughters of the Cross, by Rev. D. Eddy.
Strickland's Life of Jacob Gruber.
Shadow on the Hearth, by Rev. N. Rice.
Defence of Armageddon, by F. E. Pitts.
The Great Consummation, by Cummings.
Louis Napoleon and the Battle of Armageddon, by Rev. M. Baxter.
Condensed Concordance to the Scriptures.
Thoughts of Favored Hours, by J. Copely.
Cobbet's 13 Sermons on Great Sins.
Headley's Sacred Plains.
McIlvaine's Evidences of Christianity.
The Crisis, or the Enemies of America Unmasked, by J. W. Laurens.
Slavery Viewed from the Bible Stand-Point, by Rev. J. M. Adair.
Union Bible Dictionary.
The Broken Bud, or the Reminiscences of a Bereaved Mother.
Bomberger on Infant Salvation and Baptism.
The Death of Little Children, by S. Prime.
The Morning of Life.
The Faded Hope, by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.
The Guardian Angels, or Friends in Heaven, by Mrs. Sarah Gould.
The Daughter of Affliction, a memoir of the Protracted Sufferings and Religious Experience of Miss Mary Rankin.
Barnes' Family Prayers.
Jay's Family Prayers.
Fleetwood's Life of Christ.
Shelley's Poetical Works.
Pope's do.
Affection's Gift for the Loving and the Loved, by J. Cole Hagen.
The Future of Nations, by Louis Kossuth.
The New Fortune Teller, or the Poetical Fate Book.
Mrs. Hale's Receipts for the Million.
The Philadelphia Housewife, or Family Receipt Book.
Soyer's Standard Cookery.
Miss Acton's Modern Cookery.
Dime Cook and Recipe Books.
Household Economy, by M. G. St. Jean.
The Family Doctor, by Prof. Taylor, M. D.
Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees of America.
The Farm; Manual of Practical Agriculture
The Garden, do do Horticulture
The Barnyard, a Manual of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry.
The Farmer's New and Universal Handbook
A Method of Increasing the Yield of the Milch-Cow, by John Nefflen.
Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Management.
" " Doctor.
The Horse and His Diseases, by Jennings.
Rarey's Practice of Horse Taming.
Both Sides of the Grape Question.
Mysteries of Bee-Keeping, by M. Quinby.
Economic Cottage Builder, by C. P. Dwyer.
Bannan's Wages and Labor Calculator.
Scribner's Ready Reckoner and Log Book, for Lumber Merchants, Ship Builders and Boat Builders.
Scribner's Assistant for Farmers, Millers, Produce Dealers and Mechanics.
Rohrer's Practical Calculator.
Engineers' and Mechanics' Pocket Book, by Chas. H. Haswell.
Arrowsmith's Paper Hanger's Companion.
The Company Clerk, by Capt. A. V. Kautz.
United States Army Regulations.
Infantry and Cavalry Tactics.
Tax Law and Stamp Duty Cards.
Pocket Maps of United States, Pennsylvania, and the Western States.
Mitchell's New Traveller's Guide through the United States and Canadas.
Constitution of the United States.
Freedley's Legal Adviser.
Everybody's Lawyer, by Frank Crosby.
Book of Drawing-Room Plays, by S. Steele.
The Sociable, or 1001 Home Amusements.
Hoyle's Games: Chess, Backgammon, &c.
Cheeker's Simplified and Explained by D. Scattergood.
Spectropia; or Surprising Spectral Illusions, showing Ghosts everywhere, and of any Color, with Sixteen Illustrations.
Dime, and other Letter-Writers.
The Teacher, (Phonographic.)
The Reporter's Companion, (Phonographic.)
Pitmanic Manual of Phonography.
How to Talk, a Manual of Conversation and Debating.
Walker's Elocution and Oratory.
McElligott's American Debater.
Whately's Selection of Synonyms.
Davies' Logic and Utility of Mathematics.
Gilfillan's Literature and Literary Men.
Brown's Grammar of English Grammars.
Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching.
Holbrook's Normal Method of Teaching.
Wickersham's School Economy.
Elocutionary Manual, by Hiram Corson.
Maugoall's Comprehensive Summary of History, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Also, an assortment of Juvenile and Cheap Publications.

Interlinear Translations of Ovid, Virgil, Cicero, Sallust, Horace, (Latin;) Xenophon's Anabasis, Homer's Iliad, and the Gospel of St. John, (Greek.)
Anthon's Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.
Sander's German and English Primer.
Sargent's Primary, Intermediate and Standard Speakers.
Frost's American Speaker.
Northend's Little Speaker.
Dime Speakers and Dialogues.
Johnston's Natural Philosophy.
" Primary. " "
" Elements of Chemistry.
Fowne's " "
Reese's " Zoology.
Lambert's Anatomy and Physiology.
Worcester's Ancient and Modern History.
Lord's Modern History.
" History of the United States.
Teacher's Guide to Illustrations: to accompany Holbrook's School Apparatus.
How to use Globes, by F. C. Brownell.
The Natural Spelling Teacher.
Sherwood's Speller and Pronouncer.
Hann's Elements of Spherical Trigonometry
Key to Bonnycastle's Algebra.
Robinson's University Algebra.

[See School Books in another column.]

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been hereto fore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily.
Nov. 1864. SIMON COHN.

1864. 1864.

CLOTHING.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon Nov. 23, '64.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. GUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.
Huntingdon Nov. 23, '64.

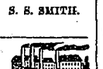
NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT
S. S. SMITH'S STORE,
ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

Huntingdon, Nov. 23 '64. S. S. SMITH.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM.

W. F. CUNNINGHAM

NEW FIRM.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON, successors to J. M. Cunningham, have this day entered into partnership in the Foundry business and are prepared to furnish Castings, of all kinds, and repairs at short notice and on reasonable terms.

We are buying Old Metal and scrap Iron at highest market prices.
Huntingdon, July 6, 1864.

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
Nov. 23, 1864

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,
Wholesale and Retail
PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,
1224 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.
☞ Your patronage is solicited.
April 16, 1864-1y.

AGENCY,
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS
CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

READING RAIL ROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00 and 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., arriving at New York at 10 00 A. M., and 2 45 and 10 00 P. M.

The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the first two trains, without change.

Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal stations only.

Way Trains, stopping at all points, at 7 25 A. M., and 4 40 P. M.

Returning, leave New-York at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M. Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3 30 P. M; Pottsville at 8 50 A. M., and 2 25 P. M.; Tamaqua at 8 10 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., and Reading at 12 midnight, 7 35 and 10 45 A. 1 38 and 6 05 P. M.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 40 and 11 A. M., for Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays, leave New York at 7 P. M., Philadelphia, 3 15 P. M., Pottsville 7 30 A. M., Tamaqua 7 A. M., Harrisburg 8 15 A. M., and Reading at 12midnight, for Harrisburg.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Nov. 28 1864. *General Superintendent.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL	WESTWARD. ERIE MAIL	WESTWARD. EMIGRANT.	WESTWARD. EXPRESS	WESTWARD. BALTIMORE	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. ERIE MAIL	EASTWARD. FAST MAIL	EASTWARD. HARRIS. ACCOMODATION
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.			P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
5 17	4 50	11 58	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	9 51	.....	2 40
5 25	4 58	12 08	.....	.....	Mt. Union,	9 42	10 01	2 40
6 35	.....	12 20	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	2 30
5 43	5 10	12 29	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	9 26	9 46	2 23
5 59	5 31	12 48	6 48	.....	Huntingdon,	9 12	9 35	2 10
6 15	5 46	1 08	.....	.....	Petersburg,	8 56	9 20	1 52
6 23	.....	1 20	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	1 44
6 31	6 02	1 32	.....	.....	Spruce Creek,	8 41	9 07	1 37
6 40	.....	1 54	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	1 20
6 58	6 29	2 05	.....	.....	Tyrone,	8 17	8 44	1 10
7 08	6 39	2 20	.....	.....	Tipton,	8 06	.....	12 58
7 14	.....	2 28	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 52
7 19	6 50	2 35	.....	.....	Bell's Mills,	7 56	8 25	12 47
7 40	7 10	3 00	8 15	.....	Altoona,	7 40	8 10	12 30
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.			P.M.	A.M.	P.M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 40 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 11 01 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 2 35 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 3 57 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 30 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 44 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday Nov. 9, 1864, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. Even'g	Morn'g	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. Morn'g	Eve n'
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
LE 5 25	LE 8 00	Huntingdon,	AR 12 47	AR 6 20
6 00	8 20	McConnellstown,	1 12	6 00
6 14	8 28	Pleasant Grove,	11 58	5 52
6 43	8 44	Marklesburg,	11 30	5 40
7 07	9 00	Coffee Run,	LE 11 06	5 27
			AR 11 01	5 20
7 19	9 08	Rough & Ready,	10 49	5 08
7 40	9 21	Cove,	10 31	4 5
7 46	9 25	Fisher's Summit	10 25	LE 4 50
AR 8 10	AR 9 40	Saxton,	LE 10 00	AR 4 40
	LE 9 55			
	10 15	Riddlesburg,		4 19
	10 23	Hopewell,		4 11
	10 39	Piper's Run,		3 55
	10 00	Hamilton,		3 36
	10 12	Wood's Mills,		3 24
	AR 11 15			LE 3 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE	10 00	Saxton,	AR	9 40
	10 15	Coalmont,		9 25
	10 20	Crawford,		9 15
AR	10 30	Dudley,	LE	9 10
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon Nov. 9, 1864. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

MUSIC BOOKS
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HOWE'S SONGS OF IRELAND, containing about 175 of the Gems of Hibernia's Songs and Ballads, including 50 of Moore's Irish Melodies, Songs of the affections, Sentimental, Patriotic, Historical, Military, Political Comic and Miscellaneous Songs, arranged for the Pianoforte or Melodeon. Price $3.00

HOWE'S SONGS OF SCOTLAND, containing about 175 of the Gems of Caledonia's Songs and Ballads, including Songs of the affections, Sentimental, Patriotic, Historical, Military, Political, Comic and Miscellaneous Songs, arranged for the Pianoforte or Melodeon. Price $3.00.

HOWE'S SONGS AND BALLADS OF THE OLDEN TIME, containing the Original Words and Music, of the Songs and Ballads, sung by the Grand-mothers of the present generation. Arranged for Four Voices.

HOWE'S TRIOS: Quadrilles Contra and Fancy Dances with Calls and Figures; Waltzes, Polkas, Opera Melodies, Scotch and Irish airs, &c., &c., for the Violin, Flute, Cornet, Bass Viol, &c.

MUSICIAN'S OMNIBUS, No. 1, containing the whole Camp Duty, Calls and Signals used in the Army and Navy; 40 setts of Quadrilles, (including Waltz, Polka and Schottische) with Calls; and an immense collection of Polkas, Schottisches, Waltzes' Marches, Quicksteps, Hornpipes, Cartra and Fancy Dances, Songs, &c., for the Violin, Flute, Cornet, Clarionett, &c., Containing over 700 pieces of Music.

MUSICIAL'S OMNIBUS, No. 2, containing 850 pieces of Music, consisting of 100 Duets for two Flutes two Violins, &c., 200 Scotch Airs, 200 Irish Airs, Quadrilles, Fancy and Contra Dances, with the Calls and Figuers, Polka, Schottisches, Waltzes, Quicksteps, Marches, Hornpipes, Songs, &c., for the Violin, Flute, Clarionett, Fife, Cornet, Flageolet, &c.

THE YOUNG MEN'S SINGING BOOK; a collection of Music for male Voices, consisting of Glees and Part Songs, Choir and congregational Tunes, Anthems, Chants, &c.

KINGLEY'S JUVENILE CHOIR:—A selection of the Choicest Melodies from the German, French, Italian, English and American Composers.

TRUMPET OF FREEDOM AND THE BUGLE CALLS; two books suitable to the times.

THE BOSTON GLEE BOOK, consisting of an extensive collection of Glees, Madrigals, and Rounds, selected from the works of the Most admired Composers, together many new pieces from the German.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS FOR THE PIANO, Melodeon, Accordeon, Violin, Banjo, Guitar, Concertina, Drum, Fife and Flageolet.

Huntingdon, Jan. 24, 1865-tf.

OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC
FOR 1865.

Among other features of the present number will be A chronicle of the Great Rebellion continued from the Old Franklin Almanac for 1861, containing a full and correct digested record of the events of the war, military, naval and political, from October 15th, 1863, with accounts of Battles, Sieges, Raids, Sea-fights, and all the operations of the war.

The United States Army List. Major Generals and Brigadiers, regulars and volunteers, to November 1st, 1864.

The Rebel Army List. Lieutenant Generals, Major Generals and Brigadiers, to same date.

Losses in battle and by death, of Union officers, to November 1st, 1864.

Losses of officers in Rebel Army to same date.

The Rebel Government, Rebel Congress, Rebel Debt, &c.

A full digest of the United States Stamp regulations.

A full digest of the United States License regulations.

Governments of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Governors of the States and Territories, Union and Rebel, to November 1st, 1864.

Hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church to November 1st, 1864.

Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church to November 1st, 1864.

Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church to November 1st, 1864.

Reigning Queens of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Reigning Kings of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Heirs Apparent to European and other Empires and Monarchies.

Besides other miscellaneous matter, astronomical information, calendars, &c., &c., the whole comprising a valuable manual for use and reference throughout the year.

Price 20 cents per copy.

Copies mailed (post-paid) on receipt of price.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE. tf.

CHEAP PUMPS.

JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 60 feet deep, at about one half the usual price for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted.
Aug. 3 '64.

NEW GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER.
Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c.

BARGAINS NOW *FOR*

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We repectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

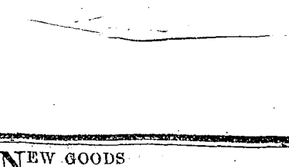
We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.
Marklesburg, Nov. 16, 1864.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.
Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems,

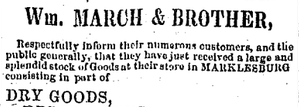
New and reliable treatment, adopted by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [July 13, 1864-1y.



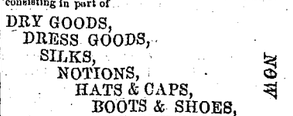
Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

For sale by Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.



All the Medical men and the Presses recommend Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

For sale by Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.



Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy has cured thousands of the worst cases of Piles and Bleeding Piles. It gives the immediate relief and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

For sale by all Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

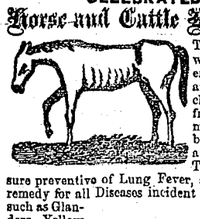
DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS AND DEBILITY.

DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC—We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness or Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

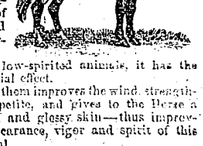
For sale by Druggists generally, at $1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOHN READ, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.



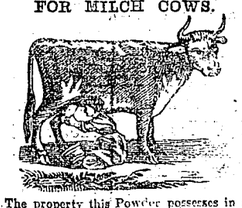
These Powders will strengthen the Stomach Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.



In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.



The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

PREPARED BY
S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,
AT THEIR
WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,
No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale wholesale and retail by John Read, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap27-1

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
A LARGE STOCK
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

JOHNSON'S
RHEUMATIC COMPOUND
AND
BLOOD PURIFIER!

THIS GREAT INTERNAL REMEDY, is the best medicine ever offered to the public, For the effectual cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, and as a Blood Purifier it has no equal, for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Scrofula or King's Evil, Scald Head, Tetter, Ring Worm, Female Complaints, and all breakouts on the face or body. The vast number of rub-on medicines which formerly have been used for those diseases, were merely temporary in their effects and of doubtful virtue, but

THE RHEUMATIC COMPOUND

reaches the source of all trouble, and effectually banishes the disease from the system by its immediate action on the blood. We advise one and all to give it a trial, and become satisfied of its wonderful power.

☞ Read the following testimonials of men of unquestionable character:

MR. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* This is to certify that I was badly crippled with Chronic Rheumatism for eighteen or twenty years; part of that time I was not able to go about. I tried all the rheumatic remedies that I could hear of but found no relief until I tried your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I used but three fourths of a bottle of it and it cured me sound and well. My wife also was afflicted with the same disease, and a small portion of it cured her. I am nearly seventy years of age, and it is over four years since I was cured, and I have not been troubled with it since. It affords me great pleasure to furnish you with this certificate, so that you can refer others who are afflicted with rheumatism to me.

I am yours truly,
ANDREW ARMSTRONG,
No. 19 James Street, Allegheny City.
ALLEGHENY, May 3d, 1864.

MR. A. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* My wife was taken bad with Inflammatory Rheumatism in March last. She was very much swollen and the pain she suffered was severe; she was confined to her bed. I was advised to try your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier, so I got a bottle of it, and before the half of it was used she was entirely well. The cure is a perfect one; I never saw such medicine. She had only taken three doses of it till the swelling and pain began to abate. All your medicine wants is to be known in order to give it success. Yours affectionately,
JAMES M'ALISTER.

My residence is No. 123 Cherry alley, where my wife can be seen by any person doubting the truth of the above.
PITTSBURG, April 19th, 1864.

CANNONSBURG, WASHINGTON CO., April 12, 1864.

MR. A. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* I wish to say a word or two in favor of your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I have been afflicted with rheumatism, more or less, for over twenty years. A great part of that time I was very bad. I tried a great many rheumatic medicines but received very little benefit from them. On the first of last January I was so bad that I was entirely helpless. I could not write my own name, and I could only lie on one side. While reading in the United Presbyterian paper I saw a notice of your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I was afraid at first that it might be like other remedies that I have tried, but as it was in a religious paper I concluded to give it a trial. So I got a bottle, used it, and found myself a little better. I used three bottles more, and I am happy to say that I have neither pain or ache. I am sixty-eight years of age, can lie on either side, travel for a half day at a time and not be fatigued. I believe your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier to be the best medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Rheumatism. If you think this of any use to mankind, it will be of any use to you or a suffering public; you are at liberty to use them. Yours with respect,
JOHN I. LOCKHART.

MR. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* My wife has been afflicted with neuralgia for a long time. It commenced on her in 1859. She was so bad with it that she was obliged to lay in bed about four days in the week. She tried everything that we heard of that was recommended for that disease but she got no relief; then we tried medical advice but it done no good. At last I thought she must die, as I thought there was no cure. But in the spring of 1863, I believe in March, a daughter of Mr. Dickey's, who lives in the court with me, said, "Why don't you get Johnson's Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. It cured my father of the Rheumatism when he was a cripple and the doctor could do nothing for him." So I got a bottle of your medicine and before my wife had the half of it used she was cured. It is now more than a year since and she has not been troubled with it since. This I can testify to on oath.
Yours truly,
LEWIS HILKE,
Ryans' Court.
PITTSBURG, April 11th, 1864.

R. E. SELLERS & Co., Sole Proprietors, Pittsburg, to whom all orders should be sent.
JOHN REED, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa.
Dec. 7, 3m

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which for CASH on reasonable terms for cash or produce.
Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

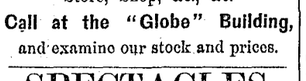
MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb. Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the county, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill treet, Huntingdon, Pa.
WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16 1865.

1865. THE 1865.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
WALL PAPER
Ever Brought to Huntingdon,
Is now ready for inspection and sale,
AT
LEWIS'
Book, Stationery and Music Store.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.
OUR STOCK
Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.
Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.

SPECTACLES.



A fine and large assortment always on hand
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bortini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's